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VOL. XX NO. 251 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1932

INDIA LEAGUE WARNS SAPRU AND JAYAKAR

Shaukat Ali To Meet Malaviya To-day

PRELIMINARIES FOR JOINT CONFERENCE

MAULANA CARRIES LUCKNOW MESSAGE TO VICEROY

(From Our Special Representative)

DELHI, Oct. 19.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here with his party from Rampur this morning. Reading Pandit Malaviya's telegram in reply to his wire suggesting a meeting on the 21st instant at Lucknow or Allahabad, Maulana Shaukat Ali Telephoned to Pandit Malaviya at Amritsar.

He received a reply that Pandit Malaviya was arriving in Delhi on Thursday morning. Consequently, he has postponed his departure to Alwar.

The preliminaries for the forthcoming Hindu-Muslim-Sikh conference would be discussed at to-morrow's interview. Two days' time is thus saved and an early joint conference is expected.

"BLESS US BY YOUR MESSAGE"

CALCUTTA, October 19.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi after the Lucknow Conference:—

"Muslim leaders at Lucknow Conference were unanimous not to press Separate Electorate, if other demands are accepted.

In the present situation, no better solution is possible. Your absence is hindering success. Bless us by your message. We trust the Government will not object."—A. P.

COMMUNAL PEACE BENEFITS BRITAIN

M. Shaukat Ali At "Delhi"

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Maulana Shaukat Ali, who arrived in Delhi this morning, said, that the Lucknow Conference was a distinct step in the right direction. As a result of it, those Muslims that had gone over to the Congress, realised that in the interests of Islam there shall be no divisions and accepted the 13 out of 14 Muslim demands. He added that the Muslim Conference had decided to consider the method of electorate after its other demands were conceded, and as that had happened at Lucknow, the Muslims had a right to consider the 14th point which they did and adopted Mohammed Ali's formula for election which would bring all the communities together and see that the right type of Hindus and Muslims are elected.

He thought that Mohammed Ali's formula was better than either joint or separate electorates and he had no doubt that Muslims would accept it all over the country. He was surprised that Iqbal and Shaffi were opposed to it in view of the fact that the formula was evolved with Shaffi's help in the Muslim Conference held at Patna. He concluded "England would gain most by peace among all sections of the population in India. The Hindus would come next and Muslims and other minorities would secure an honourable position in the country."—A. P.

HOW SECURITIES FLUCTUATED

Record Changes

(From Our Commerrial Correspondent)

Bombay, Oct. 19

Sudden decline in sterling Cross Rate was mainly responsible for to-day's drastic decline in 3-1/2 per cent Government paper. The market was heavily long near the top and weak holders were caught unawares.

Below are the rapid changes recorded in prices during the course of the day. They speak for themselves:—

Previous close	Rs. 75/5
Opening	Rs. 74/12
Decline As. 8/	Rs 74/4
Rise As 4/	Rs. 74/8
Decline As. 12/	Rs 73/11/6
Decline Rs. 1/7	Rs 73/1
Rise As. 7/	Rs. 73/8
London opens 10 shilling down.	
Decline As. 10/	Rs 72/14
Close 6 p.m.	Rs. 73/8

SHAUKAT ALI SEES VICEROY

And Tells About Lucknow Conference

NEW DELHI, October 19.

It is understood that Maulana Shaukat Ali was granted an interview by the Viceroy, when the former acquainted the Viceroy with all that has happened at the Lucknow Conference.—A.P.

DEBATE ON UNEMPLOYED DISTURBANCES

LANSBURY'S MOVE IN COMMONS

LONDON, October 19.

Sir John Gilmour replying to Mr. Lansbury, informed the House of Commons that the unemployed disturbances last evening, were organised by the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, a well-known Communist organisation.

The demonstrators numbered 10,000. The police succeeded in diverting the processionists, before they reached the County Hall, but one contingent tried to force the police cordon, and considerable disorder afterwards occurred.

Stones, bricks and iron railings were thrown against the police, who were compelled to make numerous arrests. He added that the disorder was clearly premeditated, as many arrested persons had stones and pieces of iron in their pockets.

Over 40 were arrested for wilful damage, larceny and assaulting the police. Several demonstrators and the police were injured; numbers of the injured were not certain.

The Police behaved with admirable restraint, despite the great provocation.

Mr. MacDonald acceded to Mr. Lansbury's request for a debate after adjournment.—Reuter.

HURRYING THROUGH OTTAWA

MOVE TO STIFLE OPPOSITION

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The House of Commons by 291 votes to 69 carried a resolution moved by Mr. Neville Chamberlain designed to expedite the passage of all ways-and-means resolutions thus enabling the discussion of all Ottawa Agreements together instead of singly. The Chancellor claimed that the procedure was justified because, though there were many duties, there was only one issue, namely whether the agreements were to be implemented by the House.

The opposition speakers protested that the resolution was contrary to the Parliamentary practice. On the contrary, the Conservatives supported the motion to save several weeks' debate on the important agreement.—Reuter.

Srinagar. — The Kishanganga Bridge will be opened to the traffic on 15th November, thus allowing through passage via Abbottabad and Domel into Kashmir.—A. P.

India League's Cable To Liberal Leaders

DECLINE R. T. C. INVITATION IF FACILITIES FOR DISCUSSION WITH GANDHIJI ARE NOT GRANTED

LONDON, Oct. 19

Mr. Bertrand Russell, chairman of the India League, and Professor Harold Laski have cabled to Dr. Sapru, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar as follows:—

"We strongly urge you to Wire Mr. MacDonald to demand full facilities for discussion with Mr. Gandhi in his efforts at conciliation. If Mr. MacDonald refuses we hope you will decline invitation to the London Conference."—Reuter.

STIFFENING TARIFF WAR

DE VALERA'S NEW MOVE

LONDON, October 19.

Dublin.—There is a strong reason to believe that Mr. De Valera will strike another blow in the Anglo-Irish economic war in the speech in the Dail to-night. His position has been strengthened by the agreement reached with the Labour leader Mr. Norton relating to the treatment of the unemployed in return for which the Labourites who hold the balance of power will support Mr. De Valera in the Dail.

It is understood that a new drastic list of tariffs has been prepared.—Reuter.

LABOURITES TO SUPPORT GOVT.

New Plan To Satisfy The Unemployed

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Dublin.—It is believed that Labourites in the Dail are likely to keep the Government in office for some time, as it is revealed that Mr. De Valera and Mr. Norton have secretly conferred, as a result of which the President is almost certain to agree to pay the unemployed cash, instead of food tickets which will mitigate their serious grievance.—Reuter.

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STOP PRESS

Association Football

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In the Association Football Match at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, to-day, the Scottish League beat the Iris' League by four goals to one. The attendance numbered 9,000. An ideal weather prevailed. At half time, Scotland were leading by one goal to nil.

BRIGHTON BEATEN.

In the League Third Division Southern Section, the Brighton lost to the Aldershot by two goals to nil.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY WON

Under the Rugby Union Rules, to-day, the Cambridge University beat St. Bartholomews Hospital by 22 points to three.

The Portsmouth services drew with the Rest of Hants with eight points each.—Reuter's Special.

AS RUSSIA VIEWS IT.

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.

The British decision to abrogate the Russian trade agreement has come as a complete surprise to the Soviet authorities who with the rupture of relations of 1927 in mind hitherto decline to comment. British residents foresee no serious threat to the Anglo-Soviet trade, though it is recalled that Isveztia durings the Ottawa Conference significantly stated that any discrimination against Soviet trade would be met by retaliation which would probably be used as a basic argument during the forthcoming negotiations for a new permament trade agreement.—Reuter.

WILL RELEASE FOLLOW RESUMPTION OF FREE TRADING?

MERCHANTS EXPECT IT TO-DAY: BUT NO ORDERS YET FROM POONA

Four cotton merchants who were arrested at Sewree a week ago under the Ordinance are expected to be released from the Byculla House of Correction at 1 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

This is the result of the resumption of free trading in the Bombay Cotton Market on Wednesday afternoon.

Shortly after the forward market at Sheikh Memon Street and the ready market at Sewree were thrown open for free trading, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. H. B. Moore representing the European cotton firms, interviewed the Police Commissioner and acquainted him with the fact that business had been resumed.

Thereupon, the Police Commissioner put himself in telegraphic communication with the Home Member regarding the release of the detenus.

The "Chronicle" understands that no instructions had been received from Poona till midnight regarding the release of these four Cotton Brokers, but some of the leading cotton brokers are confident that they would be released before 1 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

"You Have Demonstrated Your Strength"

PYARELAL'S APPEAL TO COTTON BROKERS

The part played by Sjt. Devidar Gandhi and Sjt. Pyarelal in the negotiations carried on to end the deadlock in the Bombay Cotton Market was revealed in the course of a speech which Sjt. Pyarelal made in the hall of the Cotton Brokers' Association, Sheikh Memon Street, on Wednesday.

Exhorting the brokers to resume business for the honour of an Indian who acted as a mediator, Sjt. Pyarelal declared that the Bombay cotton merchants had demonstrated to the world that "no power on earth can compel a self-respecting business community to do business against its will."

He stated, in the course of the speech that the deadlock over the non-release of the four cotton merchants was due to a misunderstanding.

Proceeding, he said:

"I very much regret that Sjt. Devidas Gandhi is not here with me at this moment, being indisposed. Ever since our intervention was sought in connection with the Cotton Market deadlock, we have worked together to find a solution. But although he is not here in person, the statement that I am going to make is a joint statement on behalf of both of us.

It would be superfluous and presumptuous on my part to recapitulate here the circumstances that led to the boycott of the British Cotton trading firms in Bombay by the Indian section of the cotton trade. Much water has flown down the bridge since then. As you know, for the past three days, Sjt. Devidas Gandhi and myself have been participating in the negotiations between the British firms trading in cotton on the one hand and the Indian section of the cotton trade on the other. As a result, a settlement was arrived at between the two sections on the basis of a letter addressed by the former to the Chairman of the East India Cotton Association which you must have seen in yesterday's papers.

ORAL UNDERSTANDINGS

The principal negotiator on behalf of the Indian merchants was Seth Mathurdas Vassonji whom you all know. The terms of the draft letter of the British group were accompanied by a series of oral understandings. It was on the strength of these understandings that the Congress approved of the settlement. One of these understandings was about the simultaneous release, with the resumption of the business, of the four merchants from the cotton trade that have been detained under the Ordinance by the authorities. Another understanding related to the release of the other cotton men detained and sentenced under the ordinance. It was, however, discovered at a late stage that these understandings were mixed up with a lot of confusion among the representatives of the Indian and the British merchants, as also among the merchants and ourselves, and that the authorities were no party to them and refused to recognize them.

HONEST MISTAKE.

Yesterday, the refusal to release the four cotton merchants, unless the business was first definitely resumed, came as a surprise. At its best, this was a case of an honest mistake on the part of some people. If the thing had stood by itself, it would have been open to the Congress to denounce the settlement on the score of this failure. But there was another consideration that has dictated a contrary course. The letter which is now public property from the British group of cotton firms was handed over to Seth Mathradas Vassonji to be released to the press when he was satisfied that free and normal trading in the Cotton Market had been resumed. He ac-

(Continued On Page 7.)

County-Hall Demonstrations Not Allowed

LONDON, Oct. 19

The unemployed did not march last evening on the House of Commons. They wished to demonstrate outside the countyhall, the headquarters of London county council, which is on the other side of Westminister Bridge but were turned back by police.—Reuter

2,000 COPIES OF "NAVJIVAN" SEIZED.

AHMEDABAD, October 19.

Earlier in tde day police searched a house in Raipur and seized therefrom about 2,000 printed cal "Congress Bulletin" and "Navcal "Congress Bulletin" and "Navjivan", Gandhiji's weekly which is still being published without declaration. Police arrested a youth named Chhaganlal residing in that douse.—A.P.

MAN OF MANY ROLES

Expulsion Orders For Trebitsch Lincoln

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Brussels.—The Belgian police served expulsion orders on the notorious Trebitsch Lincoln. Lincoln has been a Jewish Rabbi in Hungary, Member of nParliament and German spy in Britain, one of the leading spirits in Kapp rebellion in Berlin and a monk in Ceylon and China, and recently returned to Germany in the garb of a Buddhist monk.

He reached Belgium yesterday and was arrested to-day. He intended to go to France later. Being expelled from Belgium and learning that he would not be allowed to stay in France, he has returned to Germany.—Reuter's Special.

TREASURY BONDS OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Starting At Premium

LONDON, October 19.

Cash applicants for the two per cent. Treasury Bonds have been allotted at 48 per cent. The dealings started at three-sixteenths' premium and eased to one-sixteenth.—Reuter's Special.

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The Central India Spinning, Weaving And Manufacturing Co., Ltd

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By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
M. N. KUKA.
Bombay, 19th October, 1932.
5671

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for printing and supplying in all 265 copies of four kinds of different Registers of non-attending children in F and G Wards to be printed in Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and English. Samples of Registers are kept open in this Office for inspection of the intending tenderers. Directions for tenderers and forms for tenders will be supplied by this Office free of cost on personal application. The tenders will be received in this Office on Wednesday the 26th October, 1932, between 12 and 2 P.M. (B.T.). Intending tenderers must own a Printing Press.
R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee
The Schools Committee's Office.
Gilder Tank Building,
Grant Road, Bombay,
16th September, 1932.
5673

S. S. "Nagato Maru"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 18th instant, from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 3. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Dated this 19th day of October, 1932.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5675

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Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Nov.
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Bombay, Oct. 19.

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Receipts Yesterday, 18/10/32	84000	51000
Exports to date 18/10/32	1636000	1201000
Stock at Ports 14/10/32	3862000	4062000
Stock at Interior Towns 14/10/32	1803000	1349000
Stock at Liverpool 14/10/32	731000	723000
Visible Supply 14/10/32	7812000	6893000
Quantity in Sight 14/10/32	3409000	3953000
Quantity out of Sight 14/10/32	2401000	2275000

(Continued from Colmun 7.)

cases rubber, 222 bales coir rope, 229 bales coir yarn.
From Colombo:—56 bales mattress fibre, 47 cylinders cocoanut oil, 178 casks tallow.
S.S. Nurjehan; Agents: T Morrison & Co, from Sourabaya:—2583 bags sugar; 75 bags tapioca flour, 25 bags betelnuts, 8 bags pepper.
From Pasarocan:—5773 bags sugar.
From Somarang:—1506 bags sugar.
From Tegal:—5675 bags sugar.
From Batavia:—30 bags betelnuts.
S.S. Vasna; Agents: M M & Co, from Busrah:—187 bags beans, 13200 bags dates, 43 baskets, G skins.
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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
October 19.
Nagato Maru, Taguchi, Kobe.
Conte Verde, Guglielmo, Trieste.
Rotenfels, Sieghold, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.
October 20.
City of Harvard, McMillan, Calcutta.
Argun Maru, Oyama, Kobe.
Sjomand, Funnermark, Port Said.

LOADING.
October 19.
Steamer Nagato Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Rawalpindi:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Rawalpindi, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 3 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 6th inst., a general cargo and 500 passengers.
S S Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Verde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 380 passengers.
S S Nagato Maru:—The N Y K steamer Nagato Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Rotenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Rotenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S City of Harvard:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Harvard, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.
S S Argun Maru:—The O S K steamer Argun Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Sjomand:—The J Mackintosh Coy's steamer Sjomand, will sail to-day for Port Said, with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 19.
S S Britannia for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co.; 550 bales hemp, Graham Tdg. Co.; 94 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 10 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.; 10 bales wool raw, A M S P Pillai & Co.; 200 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 12 bales wool raw, G Subhagmal; 17 bales wool raw, M Birla; 83 bales wool raw, M Motilal.
For Glasgow:—7000 bags linseed oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 60 bags kang grain, T S Thadani & Sons; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, 260 bags mowra meal, H Rawji & Co.
For Marseilles:—1334 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo.
S S City of Hereford for Dunkirk:—75 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 660 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 660 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 100 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 935 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Barcelona:—1154 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 545 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Rottenfels for Hamburg:—660 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Husein & Sons.
For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.
S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—128 bundles white metal ingots, M G A Husein & Co.; 2800 bags linseed oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 4800 bags groundnut oil cakes, 800 bags kardi cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 3470 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 70 bags turmerie, 130 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 60 tons breyl ore, S D Engineer & Sons; 2 pots rasa oil, H Ahmed & Co.
For Hamburg:—1525 bags groundnut oil cakes, 1325 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 60 drums groundnut oil, A R Oomerbhoy; 1280 bags groundnut, C Dharamsey & Co.; 103 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp:—3200 bags groundnut oil cakes, 2560 bags linseed oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Passages:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Rotterdam:—2720 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1375 bags linseed oil cakes, 1000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.
For Piracus:—252 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co
S S President Garfield for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, 303 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 8 bales sheep skin, D Abraham & Sons.
For New York:—268 bags gum karaya, S Khetrey & Co.; 140 bags linseed, K Nanchand.
For Boston:—55 bales sheep skin, D Abraham & Sons.
For Marseilles:—1400 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co; 243 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.
For Suez:—26 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Beyrouth:—13 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil.
For Alexandretta:—11 bales cotton yarn, M A Al. A Razak.
S.S. Conte Rosso, for Venice:—700 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co; 165 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 110 bales cotton raw Vakharia & Co.
For Ancova:—700 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.
For Salonica:—300 bags ground nuts and 135 bags groundnut seed R Shantilal & Co.
For Beyrouth:—28 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Alexandretta:—34 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
S.S. Argun Maru, for Kobe:—50 tons iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co.
S.S. Bengal Maru, for Hongkong:—50 bags jardaloo, 30 jottas dry fruits, 20 jottas fennel seed and 10 jottas gum foreign, E. S. Abdul Kayam.
For Moji:—200 tons iron scrab, M Jivraj & Co.
For Kobe:—150 tons iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
S.S. Jalarashmi; Agents: S.S. N. Co., from Calcutta:—5305 bags rice, 468 bales H cloth, 54 bales jute canvas, 50 bales H twine, 640 bales gunnies, 5 bales B twills, 690 chests tea.
From Colombo:—237 H/c tea.
Tuticorin:—64 bales senna leaves, 250 bales cotton; 63 bales cotton yarn.
From Alleppey:—1556 bags copra, 90 bags dry ginger.
S.S. Binfield, from Rangoon:—1859 bags rice, 185 pieces teak squares, 2515 pieces teak boards, 1298 pieces teak planks, 285 pieces teak posts, 70009 pieces scantlings, 806 bars pig lead, 37 casks match wax, 314 bars silver.
From Tuticorin:—18 bales oorid husk, 26 bags cardamoms.
From Cochin:—272 H/c tea, 22

(Continued in Column 5.)

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE

Bright Prospects For Japanese Textiles

RAPID INCREASE IN SUPPLY OF FINISHED PIECEGOODS

DUMPING THEORY REFUTED

(By SANJI MUTO).

In the following article written in the October issue of the "Indo-Japanese Trade Bulletin," Mr. Sanji Muto, a textile and newspaper magnate, succinctly analyses the origin and growth of the cotton textile industry in Japan. He refuses allegations of Japanese dumping and asserts that the expansion of Japan's cotton industry is due to its own strength, which is the outcome of lower costs of production secured by rationalisation of industry in every department.

"Not by levity of floating, but by stubborn force of swimming, shalt thou make the way."
—THOMAS CARLYLE.

If there is any guiding spirit which has hitherto animated those engaged in the cotton industry of Japan I believe it is that which is so well expressed in Carlyle's immortal words. As of the past, so of the future. Looking over the conditions of industry, as set forth in the following pages, I see for it a promising time ahead, provided always that those who take part in it do not lose the spirit of self-help and far-sighted enterprise which they have manifested up to the present.

Let us take a glance at past achievements and present conditions. In 1931 Japan's cotton spindles numbered 7,375,978, her power-looms 74,138, while her various spinning enterprises were equipped with 252 spinning mills and weaving sheds, and had a total capital (fully paid-up) of 330,555,252 yen with reserves amounting to 240,686,976 yen. Apart from these figures which relate only to the cotton industry in the homeland there are in the Japanese cotton mills established in China 1,701,748 spindles and 15,069 power looms. In 1912 Japan had only 2,176,748 spindles, 21,898 power-looms, 41 firms with 147 mills and sheds, their total paid-up capital being 72,366,495 yen, with reserves of 28,593,314 yen. This comparison indicates eloquently what large and rapid strid strides the industry has made.

As a consequence of this remarkable development, the consumption of raw cotton increased to nearly 3,570,000 bales in 1931, which figure surpasses that for England, the largest cotton spinning country in the world, and is second only to that for the United States. Naturally, an enormous increase of yarn production has taken place. In 1929 the industry produced 2,752,586 bales of cotton yarn, an increase of almost one million bales, compared with the production in 1920, which amounted only to 1,826,976. The following table shows the yearly increase up to 1931.

Year.	Spindles in operation.	Annual production bales.
1920	3,191,753	1,816,976
1921	3,162,353	1,811,350
1922	3,967,265	2,228,246
1923	4,079,855	2,171,153
1924	4,115,692	2,072,815
1925	4,669,753	2,436,783
1926	5,002,932	2,607,746
1927	4,831,429	2,530,692
1928	4,843,590	2,792,586
1929	5,784,069	2,792,589
1930	5,897,894	2,524,699
1931	6,048,020	2,567,133

It should be noted in connection with the above that the comparatively lower figures for yarn production in proportion to the yearly increase of spindles, has resulted from the shortening of working-hours in accordance with the new Factory Acts, improvements in the grade of material manufactured, or curtailment of production on account of trade depression.

ENTRY INTO INDIA.

Until the middle period of the Great War the development of Japan's cotton industry depended chiefly upon her home market and that of China. The home market took about two-thirds of the total yarn production while the Chinese market absorbed the rest. In 1931, for example, 569,000 bales went to China out of the year's total of 1,636,000 bales, and the remainder to the home market. A great change, however, took place in the China exports after the first half of the war. About this time China made rapid strides in the development of her cotton industry, so that her markets no longer required foreign yarns in the former quantities. In consequence of this, exports of Japanese yarn to China, which amounted in 1915 to 575,000 bales, began to fall rapidly from then onwards, and at present they are practically non-existent except for an insignificant amount of high class special yarns. While Japan was thus losing her Chinese market, she was seeking new openings in India and the Balkans for yarn and in Africa for cotton cloth. But in September, 1927, the Government of India placed a prohibitive tariff against imports of Japanese cotton yarn, with the result that export to that country has entirely ceased.

BLOW TO YARN TRADE

These two blows to the export of yarn to some extent crippled the industry as a whole, but in considering the China situation it must be remembered that in extraordinary development of that country's cotton industry Japanese spinners have taken no small share. The expansion can, therefore, be called in some measure an extension of Japan's cotton industry. Thus, she has now in China 1,701,748 spindles with an annual production of yarn amounting to 667,000 bales, which surpasses Japan's export of yarn to that country in 1915 by 575,000 bales.

While the situation in the yarn export market is always of importance, it is rather on the export of cotton cloth that the future of Japan's cotton industry depends. In reaction to the hard blow received in yarn exports, our industry began to go in for higher grade production, and, at the same time, spinners rapidly increased their tendency to combine spinning with weaving, a practice which had already been started before the Great War. Among the spinners who are members of the Japanese Cotton Manufacturers' Association, 61 in number, 41 are now engaged in both spinning and weaving. The number of power looms operating 1929 was 44,636 (on an average) while cloth production in the same year amounted to 762,037,000 yards. This had increased by 1929 to 670,070 power looms producing 1,538,249,000 yards. These figures show that the production of cotton cloth has practically doubled in the course of ten years. Moreover this only refers to the federated spinning firms. There are in addition some local weavers, not affiliated to the Cotton Manufacturers Association, whose production amounts to nearly 3,000,000,000 yards annually.

OVERSEAS MARKET

Turning to the overseas markets for Japanese cotton cloth of various kinds, it will be noticed that in 1925 Japan exported 942,604,000 yards to her markets in British India, Dutch Indies, China, etc., and this figure had increased by 1929 to 1,789,965,000 yards. Before the Great War, Japan's foreign market for cloth was almost limited to Korea Manchuria and a part of China, only an insignificant quantity being exported to Hongkong, India and Europe. During and after the war her market was widely extended and came to include the greater part of China to begin with, and then India, Java and the South Sea Islands.

The outstandng feature of Japan's cloth export is the fact that while in greys little progress has been seen, there has been a remarkable increase in demand for finished piece-goods. An analysis of the total quantity of cloth exports according to their grades shows that greys amount to 815,680,000 yards and finished goods to 974,015,000 yards (in which bleached goods account for 128,800,000 yards). According to th figures for 1931 which are the latest available, finished piece-goods occupy 65 per cent of the total amount of cotton exported in the year.

ADAPTATION

The record in what has preceded is one of constant development, in the face of inevitable setbacks, largely by a process of adaptation. First attention was concentrated on yarn production, then when the Indian and Chinese yarn markets were largely closed, the new situation was met by developing the market for cotton cloth. Finally, now that there is already some possibility of competition in the cloth market, attention has been progressively directed to the production of finished articles. Thus by foresight and rapid adaptation to changing conditions, Japan's cotton industry has been able to hold its own even during the world-wide depression in the cotton industry as a whole, which succeeded the Great War, and not only has consolidated newly-gained markets, but has also opened up other in the Near Eastern countries and elsewhere.

After full consideration of these facts, I am confident that our industry will be able to develop much further, not only in view of the increase of population at home and in the dominions, along with a general rise in the standard of living, but also by an increase of export trade to overseas markets where the demand for cotton cloth is increasing year by year. Apart from such immediate prospects, there is yet another and even greater one in the fact that there are still large markets which have not yet been opened up at all, and which will sooner or later demand enormous quantities of cotton cloth. It is estimated that of the world population, 500,000,000 are completely clothed, 750,000,000 partially clothed, and 250,000,000 not clothed at all; and it is calculated that the cotton industry supplies nine-tenths of the clothing now worn. These are indeed significant facts for the cotton industry as a whole and they have an added significance for Japan in that the vast majority of those populations which

(Continued on page 11.)

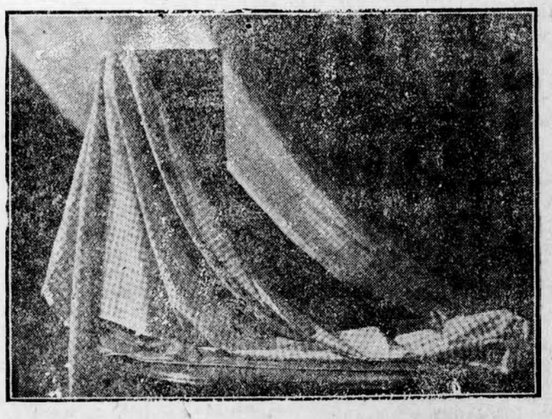
LALIMLI PURE WOOL
TRADE MARK
MADE IN INDIA BY INDIAN LABOUR
LOHIS

No. 26 Check Lohis	106"x50"	Rs. 4/10	Each
No. 224 Lohis	106"x50"	Rs. 4/4	"
No. 316 "	112"x54"	Rs. 5/4	"
No. 418 "	100"x48"	Rs. 3/10	"

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES TO DEPT. 51
The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS, CAWNPORE
Messrs. KAPURCHAND AND CO., 23, Princess Street, Bombay.

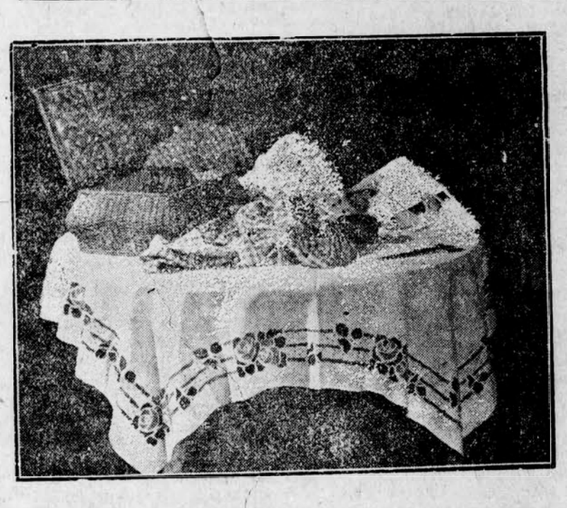
Choose the cloth which is making India proud of her textiles!

EDSU MILLS GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO OVER 25000 INDIAN WORKPEOPLE



SWADESHI is the ideal for us all. But to attain Swadeshi, Indian manufacturers must set about making cloth worthy to be classed as Indian. The cloth must catch up and overtake foreign stuff.

THIS is the goal set themselves by the makers of EDSU. They have, for 50 years, striven to produce cloth which India can be proud of. To-day EDSU's popularity is proof of the success of their efforts.



THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY

EDSU FABRICS

Visit the EDSU Shops in Bombay, Poona, etc., or write P. O. Box 168.

Ask for Currimbhoys! For Anything & Everything in Swadeshi Cotton Goods!

Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, LTD.
12/14, OUTRAM ROAD, BOMBAY.
AGENTS:—
CURRIMBHOY MILLS LTD.
FAZULBHOY MILLS LTD.,
EBRAHIM PABANEY MILLS LTD.

DRILLS, SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, MULLS, LONG CLOTHS, NAINSOOKS, CASHMERES, TWILLS, MUSLINS, COUNTER-PANES, TOWELS, KERCHIEF, SAREES, DHOTIES, DUSTERS

INDIAN CAPITAL YARN LABOUR

QUALITY LOW PRICES & FINE

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DRAWN TO THE FACT THAT FROM 15TH OCTOBER TO 4TH NOVEMBER, 1932 THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE ON VIEW AT THE MILLOWNERS SHOW-CASE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Early Advance Wiped Out By Southern Hedge Selling

GINNING RETURNS OF TEXAS EXPECTED POOR

American cotton markets continue fairly steady, and Southern Hedge selling is finding its way without any pronounced weakness.

American and International political situation has arrested the attention of professional operators.

Over 70 per cent of the American cotton crop is gathered by this time, but the latest cables indicate further deterioration to the Texas crop. The next Bureau Report will show considerable damage, and the ginning report for Texas is expected to show poor returns.

Along with other commodities and stocks, cotton prices have suffered comparatively, much as a result of Southern Hedge selling, and present prices are about one cent. above the lowest reached in last June, when the American cotton crop outlook was for 12-1/2 million bales.

The market is well liquidated, and the technical situation is healthy. With any improvement in the political situation or with decreasing hedge selling, prices are expected to work higher.

DROP IN STERLING EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

The New York cotton futures market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices on Tuesday, but prices reacted later on Southern hedge selling and unfavourable spot markets.

As a result of higher prices in the Liverpool cotton futures market, the New York cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points and a further rise of 5 points was established on scattered short covering. This level was the highest for the day as later, increased Southern Hedge selling influenced by unfavourable spot demand depressed prices. There was utter absence of any important buying and decline of 16 points was registered from the highest level. Towards the close there was a small rally owing to cessation of selling and the market closed at a net rise of one to three points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 6.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 6.38c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 to 2 points on scattered general buying. Later recession of sterling Exchange to 3.41 with strong New York advices brought out scattered short covering in a narrow market. The market closed steady at a rise of 8 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 5.39d.

East Indian Cotton prices closed at a rise of 7 to 10 points and Egyptian cotton prices advanced 7 to 9 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 32 to 12 points.

COTTON SOUND INVESTMENT.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. state:—

Markets continue quiet but steady. Trade reports are fairly favourable and American exports, consumption and the world's Spinners' Taking continue ahead of last season. More than 70 per cent of the crop may have by this time been picked and the weather will now not play a very important part except with regard to the top crop.

At the moment domestic and International politics are engaging the trade's attention. Prospects of delay over the Disarmament Conference has caused weakness in Sterling.

Cotton is now only about 1 cent above the low level touched in June and considering the rise in Securities, U.S. Steel Common shares to-day being about dol. 36 as against around dol. 20 in June, then cotton must be considered a sound investment.

We continue to advise scale down purchases.

HIGH LIGHTS IN COTTON.

Mr. Thes. H. Price writes in "Commerce and Finance" as under:—

"The cotton is still a paradox. Most of the important factors appear to be bullish but prices have declined nevertheless and the Maine election created more or less consternation among the manufacturers who fear that a Democratic administration might reduce the tariff. As against this fear there is to be put a substantial increase in the American demand for cotton gools as well as in the demand for American raw cotton all over the world. Almost every presidential nominee since the Civil War has been accused of being a tariff reformer, but a comparison between the duties presently levied and those that we paid in, say, 1830, shows that our industrialists have not much to fear from any tariff legislation that threatens. Confidence and a disregard of the stories which describe both President Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt as favouring a change in the tariff are therefore advised."

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. January highest 6.40 10-4 a.m.)

N. Y. January lowest 6.24 (2-49 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-13 a.m.: Continued rains in the Eastern belt and Alabama. More rain is expected. Weather much colder.

9-50 a.m.: New York cables: "Texas crop seems to have deteriorated, expect Bureau will show considerable damage and Ginnings Report will reveal unfavourable condition."

11 a.m.: Between midnight and daylight continued rains in Alabama, cool night.

Messrs. Chunilal Meh'a and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market steadier owing to higher Silver and lower sterling.

New York: Hedge selling. Some trade buying. Market waiting to buy if prices decline.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:

Cotton.—Hedging practically absent but good trade demand, speculative interest negligible, strong technical position, think present prices safe.

Messrs. A. J. Buston & Co., Liverpool:—

"Sterling market declined in consequence of Continental offering together with release control, looks lower."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 18.

December	6.26+.01
January 1933	6.33+.02
March 1933	6.42—.02
May	6.51+.03
Middling Spot	6.35—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 18.

October	6.21+.06
December	6.32+.07
Middling Spot	6.37+.07

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 18.

New York. 10-55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	6.39
March	6.47
May	6.58

New York. Noon Call.

January	6.38
March	6.48
May	6.57

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	84,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Contienent	36,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 18. Opening	Closing.
October 1932	5.10	5.21+.09
November 1932		5.18+.08
December 1932		5.15+.08
January 1933	5.04	5.14+.08
February 1933		5.14.08
March 1933	5.06	5.15+.08
April 1933		5.15+.07
May 1933	5.08	5.16+.06
June 1933		5.16+.06
July 1933	5.08	5.16+.06
August 1933		5.15+.06
September 1933		5.15+.06
October		5.14+.05
Middling Spot		5.39—.08

BOMBAY COTTON

SHARP RISE IN PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The local forward cotton market re-opened to-day for free trading. In sympathy with steadier foreign advices and fall in sterling Cross Rate, business in Broach A-M delivery commenced at Rs. 206.

There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs 204-8 but again ruled steady on renewed buying. Later on the market remained steady expecting Liverpool to open at a decline of points. Liverpool market opened strong at a rise of 7 points and Sterling Cross Rate opened at 3.39-5/8. Broach A./M. prices advanced to Rs. 207. Later on Liverpool was strong at a rise of 14 points and sterling was quoted 3.37-184 Broach A.0M. prices rose to Rs. 210. There was some profit-taking and prices ruled quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. at about the highest rate of the day as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach A.0M.	210 8
Oomra D./J.	189 4
Bengal D./J.	170 8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

October	167.40 +1.40
January	173.30 +2.60
April	175.10+2.60

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

300 P. Crystal & Co., Dhulia, 168-3/4.
75 Tata & Co., Dhulia, 176.
150 Motiram Vaghji, Harij, 10 off.
100 Curla Mill, Palej, 201.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Hansi, 146.
55 P. R Vakharia, Wun, 196-1/4.
200 Birla Bros., Timba Road, 186-1/4.
100 Birla Bros., Timba Road, 186-1/4.
50 K. Damji, Hansi, 156-1/2.
107 Motiram Vaghji, Hubli, 210.
67 Motiram Vaghji, Pachorao, 164.
100 Motiram Vaghji, Sarangpur, 154.5/8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	187
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	182
Elichpur Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	180
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia F.G.	155
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	165
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	170
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	175
Broach F.G.	190
Punjab/American	195
Punjab/American mix	185
Cambodia	240
Miraj/Sangli	205
Compta Good	205
Bagalkot	190
Jinja	295
Busoga	305
Kampala	310

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 18.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & Co	14-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	119
P. & O. Banking Corporation	8
National Bank of India	44-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	109-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3½ p.c.	100-3/4
Rupee Paper, 3½ p.c.	55-1/2
	nominal.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	78-1/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	90
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	107
Consols 2½ p.c.	77-1/4
War Loan, 5 p.c.	102-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	108-7/8

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 18.

	£.
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	37-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-3/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	10
Tin English Ingot	153-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 8/1-1/2 sellers.
C and F Bombay.
Oct/Nov per cwt 8/2-1/4 sellers
C and L Karachi.
Oct/Nov. per cwt 8/2-1/4 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 19.

B. C. Rate T T 1/6 3/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Nov.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jany
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Oct Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 391.
Banks Selling T T 389.
Banks Buying T T 386.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 652.
Banks Buying D D 662.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/2 nominal.

FAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 92.
Banks Buying 60 Days 88.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 118.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 7/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/4 nominal.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.40 1/2 18th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/9 5/16 19th inst.
Japan—London 1/4 1/2 19th inst
London—Paris 86.81 18th inst.
London—Belgium 24.65 18th inst.
London—Switzerland 17.67 18th inst.
London—Italy 66.62 18th inst.
London—Berlin 14.39 18th inst.
London—Holland 8.49 18th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.39 18th inst.
London—New York 3.41 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quieter, Dull.

Gold £5-19-10 17th inst.; £6 18th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 11|16 17th inst.; 17 3/4 18th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 13|16 17th inst.; 17 13|16 18th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 5/8 17th inst.; 27 5/8 18th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 25|32 per cent 17th inst.; 25|32 per cent 18th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 3,32 per cent 17th inst.; 1 3|32 per cent 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 Months 2 per cent.
6 Months 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. 26/ Oct/Nov. quoted.
Cargoes.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes. 26/ Oct/Nov. quoted.
Wheat South Austral'an Parcels. 26/9 Oct. U. K. paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.
No Offers.

LONOON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 18.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—Sellers £12:3:9 Oct/Nov.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent—Sellers £12:0:0 Oct/Nov.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 18.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Sellers £10:17:6 Oct/Nov
Linseed La Plata C I F Hull ton—Sellers £8:15:0 Oct.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton—Sellers £11:12:0 Oct/Nov.

OONDON SILVER.

London Oct. 18.

Silver Market very quiet.

Spot	17-1/4
Forward	17-13/16

LONDON, GOLD.

London, Oct. 18.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£6/0/0
Interest Day to Day Loan	0-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	0-5-8 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 18.

Bank Bills 3 months	1-4/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	1-51-64 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	2-3-4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	2-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 18.

T T London on Berlin	14.37
T T London on Amsterdam	8.48-3/4
T T London on Brussels	24.57
T T London on Madrid	41.78
T T London on Milan	66.71
T T London on Berne	17.68
T T London on Paris	86.90
T T London on Prague	116.00
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.41-1/8

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Merchants' Association

Bombay Oct. 19.

		Rs. as. p.
KHADI:		
Textile	Per lb.	0 8 3
Karimbhoy	..	0 7 5
E. D.	..	0 0 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 24—40 In.):		
Century 91½-92Z	Per lb.	0 10 9
Century 6404-3705	..	0 11 3
Fazal (Mahal)	..	0 11 0
Pehlad	..	0 10 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	..	0 10 9
Daud Sahib	..	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH Light Weight) No. 5202 5303		
Rechal	Per lb.	0 11 ½
Moon	..	9 11 ½
Hindustan	..	0 11 ½
LONG CLOTH X Quality:		
Apollo	Per lb.	0 10 3
Century	..	0 10 9
Devid	..	0 10 6
Jam	..	0 10 9
Maher	..	0 10 6
Spring	..	0 10 9
Swan Finlay	..	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH Satin		
Calendar 34-42 In.:		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 10 9
Spring (Merchant)	..	0 10 0
Century (Bugle)	..	0 10 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	..	0 10 0
Apollo (Pyala)	..	0 10 0
Sakuntla	..	0 10 6
Bharath	..	0 0 0
Devid	..	0 10 3
Pehlwan	..	0 9 6
Atlas	..	0 0 0
Tijuri	..	0 10 0
Maher	..	0 10 0
Sundri	..	0 10 0
Jubili	..	0 9 3
Annas	..	0 0 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	0 11 6
Textile (Bycycle)	..	0 11 6
Mun Mill	..	0 0 0
Devid	..	0 0 0
Barsi	..	0 10 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	0 11 0
Textile (Bycle)	..	0 11 0
Mun Mill	..	0 10 6
Devid	..	0 0 0
1386 Tata	..	0 0 0
SALITA:		
Tata	Per lb.	0 10 3
Spring (Merchant)	..	0 10 0
GIN COLOURED:		
B 1515 Ratilal	Per Piece	9 0 0
1415 Ratilal	..	8 2 0
779 (Balance)	..	9 12 0
4141 (Balance)	..	9 12 0
LEPAD Big Size:		
Spring	Per lb.	0 10 3
Rechal	..	0 10 0
Moon	..	0 9 9
Devid	..	0 10 0
Apollo	..	0 10 0
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian Quality):		
3000 2-20x5¼	Per Piece	0 10 0
Devid	..	0 0 0
3838-98098	..	1 10 0
8787	..	6 4 0
4138	..	0 10 0
8987	..	6 12 0
9187	..	7 4 0
4488	..	0 10 0
2142 Balance	..	0 10 3
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10:		
119 Hirji	Per lb.	1 9 0
2142 Western	..	0 12 6
SETRANJI DAYALBHAI:		
2000 2-2/4x5¼	Per Piece	0 12 0
4000 3x6	..	0 12 0
5000 3¼x6½	..	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12—13—14:		
Balance	Per lb.	0 12 9
Pehlad	..	0 12 9
7212	..	0 0 0
3912	..	0 0 0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay. Oct. 19.

Castorseeds May Delivery, Opening Rs. 33; Closing Rs. 33/6.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery, Opening Rs. 33/8; Lowest Rs. 33/5/6; Closing Rs. 33/11.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Jan 387; March 330; May 373.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A-M (2.01) Liverpool May (5.12) Rs. 22 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York: Broach A-M (2.01) New York May (6.51) Rs. 11½ at 3.40 9/16 Cross Rate.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 18.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Sellers 17 Nov/Dec.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Sellers 17/10§ Jan/Apl.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb Spot—Sellers 2-7/16.

Bombay Stock Exchange

RISE AND FALL IN SHARES

Drop In Securities

Bombay Oct. 19.

The local share market opened steady and most of the Industrial shares ruled firm on active buying. Prices reached new high levels and Tata Steel ordinary shares advanced to Rs 32. Later on a sharp decline in Government Securities influenced heavy long liquidation and prices eased off. Bombay Burma shares were strong but later prices declined on liquidation. Trams also followed the trend of prices of other industrial shares and Hydros were quiet. Mill shares ruled fairly steady and prices are a shade better as compared with the last close.

The market is unsettled by heavy decline in sterling cross rate.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct 19.

Bombay Dyeing 667 70 66
Century 206 7 6-14
Colaba 79 78
Crescent 41
Fazul 268 70 65 66
Indore 353 55
Madhe 7
Nagpur 278 73 76
New Great 115 17
Pearl 140 41 40
Simpler 50
Swadeshi 210 8
Burma 382 91 82
Hydro 137 35
Tram 117-3, 16-9
Deff 180
Ord 31-6 32 31
Bundi 15-8 4 14-14
Indian 185 76
Katni ord 163 58-2
Alcock 130

Bombay Dyeings on balance closed unchanged at 666-4, after touching 670. Fazuls finished at 266-4. Central Indias moved around 276-4. Kohinoors finished at 140. Although a steady tone prevailed the condition of the Textile Industry as a whole is far from bright. Cements fared worse to-day. Bundis declined to 14-14. Katnis at the close were done at 158-12. Indians changed hands at 176-4 and Shahabads were done at 181-2. The fall in the value of Government securities brought about a decline in Bank shares. Also Hydro and Electric shares were affected. Andhras closed at 1120 and Hydros came to business at 135.

Business for the next settlement will commence from to-morrow:—

TEXTILE SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance	310
Apollo Mills	9-12
Bombay Dyeing	666|14
Century	206|13
Central India	276-4
Colaba Land	78-12
Crescent	41-4
Dawn Mills	45b
E. D Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	74-6
Edward Sassoon	2b
Finlay	9b
Fazulbhoy	266|4
Gokak	106/4
Hindustan	1575/0
Indian Manufg.	1300/0
Indian Bleaching	153|12
Indore-Malwa	355
Kastoorchand	6/14
Khatau	88/12
Kohinoor	140
Lakshmi	46
Morarjee	352/8
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-4
Mysore	103/12
New City	42/8
New Great	117/8
Pearl	140
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	2080
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	94-8
Sassoon Silk	42/0
Swan	52/3
Simplex	50-15
Swadeshi	208|12
Tata Mills	15
Vishnu	1705

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	130
Andhra Valley Pref.	1130
Bombay Tram Ordy.	116 9
Bombay Tram Pref.	69 3
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electic	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	104/0
Tata Power Ordy	723|12
Tata Power Pref.	1185
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	108/2

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	130
Br. Burma Petrol	2-15-6
Bombay Burma Old	382|8
Bombay Burma New	131-4
Bombay Steam	216|4
Bombay Telephone	59
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	53-4
Belhapur Sugar	138|12
India Radio ordy	330
India Radio Defd.	340
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	80/0
New India Assurance	13|14
[illegible]	7
Oriental Insurance	2145
Vulcan Insurance	6-2
Port Canning	635
Scindia Steam	7|13
Tata Construction	51-8
Tata Iron and Steel ord	31
Tata Iron and S. Defd.	190
Tata 1st Pref.	125|10
Tata 2nd Pref.	92
Tata Oil	15|10

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	633/12
Amritsar Patti ord	94
Central Provinces	70
[illegible]ramati	70
Gujarat	55-8
[illegible] Doab	63
Larkhana	70-0
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensingh Rebate	67
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	51|8
Sara Shajapur	65
Sialkot Narowall	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	612-8
Upper Sind Light	70

BANK SECTION

Baroda Bank	80
[illegible] mercial	53 8
Bank of India	97
Central Bank	19/4
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial F.P.	1276/4
Imperial P. P.	311/4
Union Bank	3/14

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	14/14
Gwalior Cement	50/4
India Cement	176/4
Katni Cement ordy	158/2
Katni Cement defd.	550
Punjab Cement Pref	10
Punjab Cement Ord.	8/14
Sahabad Cement	180
Shivrajpur	17-6
United Cement	73

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Bar silver ready	56-6-0
Aso delivery	56-7-0
Kartak delivery	56-12-0
Bar gold ready	29-12-0
Sovereigns ready	18-13-6
November delivery	18-13-9

Tone: Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Sakellaridis,—	
October	7.60
November	7.66
December	7.63
January 1933	7.74
March 1933	7.82
May 1933	7.90
July 1933	7.97
F.G.F. Spot	7.92

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Broach,—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.85
Fine (Good Staple)	4.97
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.09
C P. Oomra,—	
Good (No 1 Staple)	4.94
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.09
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.24
Bengal,—	
Good	4.08
Fully Good	4.18
Fine	4.28
Scinde,—	
Fully Good	4.18
Fine	4.28
Superfine	4.38

NEW FRENCH SILVER COINS

Metal Bought Cheap

Will silver coins of 10 and 20 francs come into circulation on January 1? The Stabilisation Law of June, 1928, prescribed the withdrawal of 5, 10, and 20 franc Bank of France notes and their replacement by silver coins of 10 and 20 francs before the end of this year. It appears that only 1,300,000,000 francs' worth of silver has so far been minted as against 3,000,000,000 francs of small notes now in circulation. The question arises whether the notes should be withdrawn until a sufficient amount of coins has been minted.

The Government is anxious to put its present stock of coins into circulation as soon as possible. It bought the silver cheap and the Budget and Sinking Fund will make a profit of 900,000,000 francs on the 1,300,000,000 francs already minted. They cannot afford to lose such an important item of revenue.

Many renchmen who remember the pre-war silver coinage will no doubt receive a shock when they see the new ten-franc coin, which will be no larger than the old two-franc piece. It will be the most tangible and most conclusive proof of all that the franc is worth only one-fifth of its former value. It is not certain that, even apart from this, the new coins will be welcomed. The French have become thoroughly accustomed to the notes which are now claimed to be handier than silver coins.—"Manchester Guardian."

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Vad 6, 1988
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 19, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht 14, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 34m
Sunset—6h. 14m
High Tide—2-56, 14-14
Low Tide—8-46, 20-26

Phases of the moon. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h 44m p.m. New Moon 29th Oct. 8h 20m. p.m. First quarter 5th Nov. 0h. 20m. Full Moon 13th Nov. 0h. 58m. p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"My Christine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"A Honeymoon Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"My Wife's Family" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Pardon Us." Today at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO ... Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Congress Dances" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dance Team." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Gulru-Zareena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi 9-20 p.m. Moulvi G M Kamar's Recitation in Holy Koran; Bai Sunderabai's popular songs with D Parwatkar (Sarangi)

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for U.S.A. per s.s. "President Garfield" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

"OUR IMMEDIATE FUTURE:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation Mr. L. B Raje will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatti today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T) Subject:"Our Immediate Future."

The lecture is open to the public

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 19th October 1932, tenders to the amount of £2,132,000 a. 1s. 6-5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 47 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 26th October 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Garfield" will arrive here on the 20th instant at 3 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 14 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday noon. (21st instant) with passengers and cargo for Suez Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

INAUGURATION CEREMONY:—The buildings erected by the Worli Gopchar and Dhoye Samsthan at Worli near Shri Nilkanteshwar Temple to house the poor middle-class people of the Pathare Kshatriya community will be formally declared open on Saturday (22nd inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Rao Saheb Bhasker P. Vaghokar will preside.

B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD Messrs the B E S T & Co. Ltd. in their statement about Gross Receipts for September 1932, state:—

Electric Supply, for September 1932 Rs. 8,22,656; Up to the end of September, 1932 Rs. 63,53,496
Traction (Trams and Omnibus) for September 1932 Rs. 5,19,450; up to the end of September, 1932 Rs. 43,65,216.

Decrease over same period last year Rs. 9,10,303.

Exclusive of supply to tramways

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on the 15th October 1932. (In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation 1,75,53,47
Reserve
Coin and Bullion in India Silver coin 1,02,33,05; Gold Bullion 11,44,05; Silver bullion 12 32,44.
Securities (purchase price) in India 49 48,93 and in England Nil.

P. L. Verma Returns After European Tour

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Mr. P. L. Verma Assistant Electorical Engineer, B B. & C. I. Rly., Bombay, returned home to-day along with Mrs. Verma and their children arrive by s.s. "Conte Verde" after spending six months in Europe. They were received by friends and members of the Railway Staff at the Mole Station.

UTILISING HER HOLIDAY.

Mrs. Verma has made an extensive study of the social condition of women in European countries, such as Italy, France, England, etc. in the course of her tour.

16 PICKETS ARRESTED

QUOTA FROM MARKETS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sixteen Congress volunteers were arrested in all to-day by the police, while they were picketing different firms in the City.

Six of the volunteers were arrested by the Princess Street Police, while they were picketing the firm of Messrs. Narottam Girdhar & Co., at Dawa Bazar.

Another set of six volunteers in batches of two were arrested, while they were picketing the cycle shops on the Kalbadevi Road.

Two of them were arrested while picketing the firm of a gold merchant at Jhaveri Bazar.

Two of them were arrested by the Pydhownie Police in the evening, while they were picketing a grain merchant's firm on the Frere Road.

Anniversary Of H. H. Swami Rama Tirth

Mr. Beni Prasad Bhatnagar, Hon. Secretary, the R.T.P. League, Lucknow, writes:—

"The birthday anniversary of His Holiness Swami Rama Tirtha will be celebrated on Sunday (30th inst.) at 4 p.m. in the premises of the Rama Tirtha Publication League, No. 25, Marwari Gali, Lucknow.

Besides the recitation and singing of Bhajans, lectures on the life and teachings of Swami Rama Tirtha will be delivered by scholars like Shriyut K.A. Subramaniya Ayyer, Pandit Ghutar Jhaji Sahitya Acharya, and Pt. Gaya Prasad Shastri and others from out-stations.

The Board of Management will distribute Hindi Works of Swamiji on half price for two days, viz. 30th October and 1st November 1932 only."

BROACH MUNICIPAL TEACHERS' SALARY QUESTION

Settlement With Municipality

(From A Correspondent).

BROACH, Oct. 18.

A meeting of the Broach Municipal Teachers Association was held last Saturday when Syt. Thakorlal Dayan presided. The meeting passed two resolutions and has now cleared the position of the 'Shikshak Samaj.' The Municipal teachers now prefer to settle their payments question with the Municipality and do not invite any interference. The resolutions are as under:—

(1) That this meeting of the Broach Municipal Teachers' Association expresses its profound sorrow for the situation created by their agitation for overdue salaries, and affirms that it was never the Association's objective to get the Broach City Municipality suspended on their account.

(2) This Association firmly believes that the Municipality will make all possible efforts to remove the inconveniences that the teachers suffer on account of the non payment of salaries and humbly begs to bring to the Government's notice that it will arrive at an amicable settlement on the question of salaries with the Municipality.

The meeting then authorised the President to send copies of the resolutions to the Collector of Broach, the Commissioner N.D., the Director of Public Instruction, the Minister of Education and Local Self-Government and the Educational Inspector, N.D., by telegram or letter.

The Chairman of the meeting congratulated the Samaj for arriving at this decision.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION DADAR:—Under the auspices of the Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, when Swami Satyanand of Bengal and Sri Masurkar Maharaj will speak on untouchability.

THE ES'EAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY:—An instruction class of the Es'ean Community of Bombay, open to the public, will be held on Saturday the 22nd inst., at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Sukhadwalla Building, Revelin Street Hornby Road at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The subject will be: "The Unseen or Invisible rules the Seen or Visible," as treated in "Vohu Esfoma."

LAD OF 15 WINS PRIZE FOR BRAVERY

Saves Life 18-Year Girl Who Clings To Him

P.B. Kate, a young lad of 15 years, an Indian Christian of the "Depressed Class," a scout of the Jalna (Nizam's Dominions), A.V. School, is the recipient of the above prize (offered by the trustees of the Prabhaker Sule Memorial Trust) for 1931, a gold medal and cash in all Rs. 50, for endangering his life during the year 1931, to save that of another, a young woman of about 18 years, who had fallen into a well with abundant water in the compound of the school hostel on the 8th Oct. The girl tried to cling to the boy, but he put her off and held her at an arm's length till he could cry out to get a thick rope which he then tied to her waist and she was hauled up.

W. KHANDESH IMPLEMENTS POONA PACT

Anti-Untouchability League Formed

DHULIA, October 17.

The Hon. Secretary of the Dhulia Anti-Untouchability League writes:—

On the 10th inst. a meeting of some porminent citizens of Dhulia was held with a view to establish an Anti-Untouchability League for the West Khandesh District. The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

An organisation named "The West Khandesh Anti-Untouchability League" be established to carry on propaganda for removing untouchability in the District and that for this purpose steps be taken to secure as early as practicable (a) all public wells, Dharamshalas, roads, schools, crematoriums, burning ghats, etc. be declared open to the Depressed Classes; (b) all public temples be opened for Darshan to members of the Depressed Classes, provided that no compulsion or force be used with regard to (a) and (b) but peaceful persuasion be adopted as the only means.

This League be affiliated to the All-India Untouchability League Delhi, with its permission.

After the appointment of office bearers the meeting dispersed.

CONVICT'S BID FOR LIBERTY

Jumps From Moving Train With Handcuffs On

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Oct. 18.

Rao Bahadur S.B. Parulkar, First Class Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, convicted recently one Ramaya Bhimaya Ghantichor, for attempting to escape from lawful custody, under Section 224, I.P.C., and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

According to the prosecution the accused Ramaya, who was a very notorious decoit and was practically a terror to the people and who was a convict undergoing rigorous imprisonment in the Belgaum Central Jail, under various sections of the I.P.C. was sent to Miraj State, for trial in connection with another offence.

After the completion of the case there, the accused was being brought back from Miraj to Belgaum on August 12 last, by the Poona-Belgaum Express, under strong police guard, and was fully hand-cuffed and leg-fettered when the accused (Ramaya) entered the latrine of the carriage on pretext, closed the bolt from inside broke open the glass of the window and jumped from the train which was moving fast towards Pachapur Station) clear on the permanent way. The train was immediately stopped and the accused was then picked up.

Another Stove Fatality

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Stove tragedies in the city are increasing day by day. Only this morning a Gujerathi girl, who sustained severe burns due to her saree being burnt while she was preparing tea on a stove, died in the G. T. Hospital.

Kapilabai, a girl of sixteen was living with her husband Ramlal Bapnelal in a room at Panchyatwadi in Bulleshwar. On October 5 at about 10 a.m. she is said to have let the stove to prepare tea. After lighting the stove she got up to take some vessals which were in a shelf just above the place where the stove was burning and her saree caught fire. An alarm was raised by her and the neighbours came to her assistance and put out the fire. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died this morning.

G. I. P. OFFICER "MURDER" CASE

Wife's Alleged Conspiracy With Driver Scrowston

PROSECUTION STORY

JUBBULPORE, October 19.

The court room of Mr. M. N. Clarke, I.C.S., district and sessions judge, was packed to-day to witness the opening of the Rego Murder Case.

According to the prosecution Francis Ignatius Rego, 42, supervisor in the office of the divisional engineer, G. I. P., was murdered at his home in the hours of the morning of August 20. Driver Scrowston, 34 of the 90th Battery Royal Artillery and Magdelina Rego nee Faloffsk, 38, of Polish nationality and wife of the deceased stood charged for murder and abetment respectively. Scrowston, clad in Khaki shirt and shorts, was escorted to the dock by a sergeant and policemen, was brought in half an hour before the trial was due to commence. Mrs. Rego, who was dressed in black, came in a few minutes later and seemed nervous as she took her seat beside Scrowston.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Narrating the case, the prosecution counsel said that he deceased married Mrs. Rego in February, 1924 in Bombay but there were differences due to Mrs. Rego's associating with other men which culminated in her going through a bigamous ceremony of marriage with Scrowston in June 1932. Thereafter, the counsel alleged, they had been planning the murder of Rego and on the morning of August 20, they carried out the plan. Evidence of this, the counsel contended, was furnished by the fact that Mrs. Rego reported her husband's death to the police as late as 4-30 a.m. Representing that he was killed by burglars, who had stolen golden cuff links, chains, etc., and adding as positive fact that the stolen articles would be found on the person of the murderer. Further the counsel added that when Crowston was arrested shortly after, the shirt he used on the night of the 20th instant, was found to be blood-stained.

IN A POOL OF BLOOD.

Abidali, a head constable, examined for the prosecution, said that at 4-30 a.m., Mrs. Rego came to the police station and informed him that on her return home at 1 a.m., she found the doors and the cupboards of her husband's room, open and her husband lying dead in a pool of blood. Thereupon she and three other constables accompanied Mrs. Rego to her house and waited there till the investigation officer, who was also informed, arrived on the scene. Cross examined by Dutt, witness said that Mrs. Rego was clad in a night gown and was hatless and barefooted accompanied by her sweepers when she came to report to the police station, which is about three furlongs from the house.

DENTIST'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Roy, a dentist, who is a neighbour of Mrs. Rego, was the next witness. He deposed that on the night of the 20th Mrs Rego came to his house at 3 a.m. and woke him up and told him that her husband was lying unconscious and that she did not know what was the matter with him. The witness volunteered to go with her to her house and see what has happened but Mrs. Rego was unwilling and said that there was a gun lying beside Mr. Rego. She asked him for a cigarette and smoked it in his verandah before she left.

Replying to a question by the Judge, the witness said that Mrs. Rego seemed somewhat excited when she called on him on the night in question. He was first aroused by someone crying in the vicinity of his house at 3.2 a.m.

Answering further questions, witness said that he had often seen soldiers' loitering about Rego's house but the accused Scrowston was not among them. The court adjourned at this stage.
—A.P

Picketing In Madras

MADRAS, October 19

Congressmen have shifted their sphere of activity for the time being to Washermanpet where a number of volunteers picketed foreign cloth shops last evening, while others took out a procession singing Congress slogans. All were arrested but were subsequently released—A.P.

HINDUS WALKOUT

Dr. Solanki For Reduced School Grants

RESOLUTION CARRIED IN COUNCIL

POONA, Oct. 19.

Dr. Solanki's resolution recommending to Government reductions of any discretionary grants to primary and secondary schools under the control of the Government, municipalities and district boards and to other Government aided institutions as well as dispensaries and hospitals, which receive grants and where admission to "Depressed" classes is refused or where equality of treatment is not accorded them, still occupied the attention of the house when it met this morning at ten.

Several amendments were moved one to exclude schools and hospitals maintained for particular communities under deed of trust and another which was lost desiring that Hindus should not be specified as such. Hindus in the House walked out as a protest.

Other amendments moved, were put to the house and declared lost. The resolution was carried after the minister declared that the Government had accepted the principle and the spirit underlying the resolution.—A. P.

PEACE GESTURE?

Deccan Sabha Demands Gandhiji's Release

POONA, Oct. 19.

The council of the Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution demanding the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other civil disobedience prisoners, in view of the fact that it is highly desirable that Congress co-operation should be available in the final stages of Indian constitution building.

The Sabha also protests against the Ordinance Bill which can be justified only on ground of emergency and urged on the Government to withdraw the bill as a gesture of peace.—A. P.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended on 15th inst. the total mortality 523 was 61 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.4 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 42nd week of 1931 was 492 and death rate 22.0 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 was 482 and death rate 19.5.

Out of the total deaths, 142 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 5 attacks and 5 deaths Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death and Cholera was absent.

Donations To Aligarh University

The Director of Muslim University, Aligarh, writes:—

"Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur of Hyderabad Deccan has donated a sum of Rs. 3,000 for a cricket pavilion in the Muslim University which is henceforth to be known as the Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Cricket Pavilion.

The Hon. Sir Syed Mohamed Saadulla, Kt., Vice-President of the Assam Government Executive Council, has donated a sum of Rs. 500 for the award of a scholarship of Rs. 5 per month to be known as the "Obaid Assam Scholarship" to a deserving boy of the province of Assam.

Raj Bahadur Babu Chanda Mal, retired Advocate, High Court, and Government Pleader, Aligarh, has donated the sum of Rs. 25 for the Poor Students' Fund of the University.

Bangalore Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition

BANGALORE, October 17.

The Secretary of the Khadi Swadeshi Exhibition, Bangalore, writes:—

The "Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition" organised by the Swadeshi Sabha, Bangalore, will commence on October 23 and will run till the end of the month. The Exhibition will be held in the building of "Mysore Chamber of Commerce," Kampe Gowda Road, Bangalore City. A prominent leader of Madras has been requested to open the Exhibition.

Mysore Convocation

MYSORE, Oct. 19

The Annual Convocation of the Mysore University was held to-day the Maharajah the Chancellor, presiding. Sir C. Kumaraswami Sastri delivered the address.—A.P.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY MATINEE: At 4 P.M. and 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ROMANCE AND NEW THRILLS FROM THE SKIES

HELL DIVERS

with WALLACE BEERY & CLARK GABLE

—NEXT SATURDAY—

TOM MIX in The TEXAS BAD MAN

GREATER THAN EVER—NEW STUNTS.
MORE THRILLS—BIG SURPRISES! RIP-ROARING.
ROMANCE!

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For the installation of the most modern and up-to-date.

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FRIDAY, THE 21ST with CONGRESS DANCES

THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON

Bookings for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will stand good for Friday or any other day at the request of clients.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T ON LONDON

New York, October 19.
Previous closing 3.40 9/16
To-day's closing 3.39 1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, October 19.
Previous closing 3.40 9/16
To-day's opening 3.39 5/8
To-day's closing 3.39 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, October 19.
Previous closing rate 6.33
To-day's opening rate 6.42
Difference + .09
To-day's closing rate 6.48
Difference + .15

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May .... Rs. 212.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, October 19.
Previous closing rate 5.14
To-day's opening rate 5.21
Difference + .07
To-day's closing rate 5.17
Difference + .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 19.
Silver Ready 17 7/8
Higher 1/3
Silver Forward 18
Higher 3/16
Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, October 19.

1st settlement	56	3	0
2nd settlement	56	3	0
3rd settlement	56	9	0
Gold	29	15	0
Guinea	18	14	0

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To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

10 REELS OF MIRTHQUAKE!
The Inimitable Jokers
LAUREL & HARDY
IN TWO RIB-TICKLERS.

PARDON US
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"BEAU HUNKS"

To-morrow, Friday, October 20.

STAR-STUDDED WITH PICKED BEAUTIES SONGS AND DANCES.

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It Will Not Be Repeated.

FATHERS and MOTHERS
SEE THEIR SONS DESTROYED AND THEIR DAUGHTERS BECOME A MOCKERY OF INNOCENCE

In M.G.M.S. Greatest Drama of this or ANOTER TIME

THE WET PARADE
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UPTON SINCLAIR'S
WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL
STAR STUDDED
DOROTHY JORDAN
ROBERT YOUNG
LEWIS STONE
WALTER HUSTON
and many more including
JIMMY DURANTE
AT HIS FUNNIEST!

NEXT SATURDAY
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

BOOKING IS NOW ON

Free Emergency Hospital.

The following is the report of the outdoor department of the Free Emergency Hospital for August and September last:—

August, males 2682; females 1149 children 1546; making a total of 5377.

September, males 2819; females 1082; children 1737; making a total of 5638.

In the month of September 21 minor operations were done.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1932

MOBILISE AGAINST IT

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had very good reason indeed to pay a tribute in the Commons to Sir Atul Chatterjee and the other Indian "delegates" to Ottawa "for the extremely helpful spirit in which they had treated the whole negotiations." Indeed these delegates were even more helpful than were the kinsmen of the British in the Irish Free State or the Dominions.

GENEROUS INDIA!

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised the fact that India had given preferences covering no less than 26 per cent. of her imports. But surely this is not the first time that India has been—or, shall we say, persuaded to be—very generous to Britain. The large scale preference to Britain will certainly prejudice our trade with other countries which buy 70 per cent. of our goods. But that prospect does not worry Britain; and why should it so long as she can find Indians ready to be scap goats?

LANSBURY TELLS THE TRUTH.

It seems that amidst the general satisfaction and self-complacence in the House Mr. Lansbury raised a discordant note by pointing out that the Indian delegation was utterly unrepresentative and had been repudiated by various Indian Chambers of Commerce. But with the ever ready support of the nominated members in the Legislature and the communalist cliques the Government of India can afford to snap their figures at such opposition. They are confident that the Agreement will be ratified by the Legislative Assembly. Previous experience enables them to be confident. Did not some of our Knights of the Legislature, run away judiciously at voting time, although bold was their criticism, when the Ordinance Bill was referred to Select Committee?

BE FAIR.

Fairness demands that at least official members if not all the nominated members should abstain from voting on such an issue as India's fiscal policy. But it is doubtful if a Government that is unconcerned about flouting public opinion will let their schemes be upset at the last moment by the Legislature.

PEOPLE WILL DECIDE.

Whatever may be the fate of the Agreement in the Legislature, the last word on the subject must remain far more with the public in general, and the business community in particular. That community should not have the least hesitation in endorsing the view of one of the foremost among them, Mr. G. D. Birla, who has said of the Agreement: "On purely economic grounds it is clear that the bargain has been most inequitable and unjust. ..... Our industries are likely to be hit, our surplus of exports likely to be jeopardised, and the burden likely to be great."

SCOTCH THE DEAL.

We trust responsible business bodies will soon take the lead in an agitation that would either secure the rejection of the Agreement by the Legislature or would counteract its evil results through such concerted action on the part of the public as may be found feasible. It is necessary for the people to impress upon the Government to a greater extent than they have so far done that they would not be coerced into accepting a trade policy imposed upon them against their will.

Misplaced Economy

The discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council over the resolution asking the Government to cancel their order reducing the grants-in-aid to Local Bodies for primary education by 20 per cent. was hardly creditable to Government or to the "popular" Minister who belongs to the Backward Classes and who has climbed to his present position with their support. The Minister for Education had one obsession when he was a private member. It was that Brahmins had an inherent lack of sympathy for the Backward and Depressed Classes. But what does this champion of the oppressed now do? He agrees to a cut of 20 per cent. in the primary education grants.

SNAIL'S PROGRESS.

It is over ten years since Dr Paranjpye succeeded in getting through the Council his Primary Education Act. But primary education in this Presidency has made comparatively little progress since then, though one "popular" Minister has succeeded another. The best that Mr. Kambli could say in defence of the Government was that the Local Bodies could not have the grants as a matter of "right," but they could only "claim" them. His great authority for this interpretation of the Act was the Advocate General. The Finance Member's only solid contribution to the debate was that he would remember the promises and suggestions to support further taxation at the Budget time! What is more, "as soon as finances permitted" the Government would meet the wishes of the House! In the meantime, the Council was asked to be satisfied with the "sympathy" of Mr. Kambli! Not a single non-official member had one good word to say about the step taken by the Government. It is needless to emphasise that this retrenchment hits the Backward Classes more than the higher castes. Mr. G.K. Chitale was perfectly justified in saying that those very members who were now criticising Government so vociferously had helped the latter to pass the Budget every year.

URGENT NEED.

The Minister for Education knows very well that a great deal of useless expenditure in the Education Department can be saved for the expansion of primary education. The Minister referred to the great achievement of his department—that since the passing of the Primary Education Act in 1923, as many as 29 schemes of compulsory education and 34 of voluntary education had been given effect to. But, why cannot the Government do away with their schools and colleges which they maintain at such enormous cost to the taxpayer? Private agencies help to cheapen education without losing the efficiency of instruction and that is what is most required now. Yet the Minister comes forward at this late hour and says that if any well-managed private body came forward with proposals to take charge of costly Government-managed educational institutions, they were quite willing to consider them.

UNCONCERNED.

Year after year such suggestions have been made in the Council by members and they have been brushed aside as of no consequence. Though the Council adopted Mr. Kale's resolution "nem con," it will not move the Government from their policy of mis-placed parsimony in matters of elementary education, and the "caravan will pass on." For that we want a truly democratic legislature in which a Minister dare not flout the declared wish of the majority.

HAPPY DENOUEMENT

Free and unrestricted trading was resumed at the Cotton Brokers' Association on Wednesday at Sheikh Memon Street after mid-day. Thus all's well that ends well. The impasse had hampered one of Bombay's most considerable business activity and the unhappy situation was likely to contribute to further the embittering of racial distrust. We congratulate all the parties concerned in having secured an end to the deadlock. The strenuous efforts of Mr. Devidas Gandhi and Mr. Pyarilal, Mahatmaji's Secretary, deserve special mention. Now that free trading is resumed, may we suggest to the Government of Bombay that they should contribute to the strengthening of the spirit of renewed amity by bringing forward a measure repealing that obnoxious peace of legislation, the Cotton Control Bill? Mr. Pyarelal's statement bears eloquent testimony to the growing consciousness amongst both parties that delay in devising reconciliatory measures will prove detrimental to Bombay's economic welfare. The party which hoped at first that legislation would secure it what it wanted, learnt better very soon. The other was willing to appreciate that this revised outlook would help in securing honourable settlement. That was all to the good.

NOTHING DOING

Writing in the "India Review", Mr. C. F. Andrews says that "the only inference the world public will draw from the refusal to allow further negotiations with a view to conciliation with Gandhiji will be that the rulers of India did not want peace." Mahatmaji's life-long friend and disciple misunderstands the situation. The rulers of India protest that they do want peace—but only on their own terms.

The latest Viceregal declaration on the subject of Gandhiji's release will provide good material for the Tory Press. The cry will go forth in Britain that the Congress having been crushed Government are busy now implementing the constitutional part of their "dual policy" in a peaceful atmosphere and that the only person who does not choose to contribute to their endeavours is the "fanatical mystic" lodged in Yerowda prison The Tory Press will learn with pleasure that our Indian Liberals are now reconciled to the idea of making R. T. C. No. 3 a success, pocketing their initial demand that the Mahatma must be released. They are accommodating gentlemen.

THE FOURTEEN POINTS OF THE MUSLIM DEMAND

Critical Analysis Of Their Nature And Implications

(By Politicus)

The agreement among Muslim leaders on all the points they consider to be vital for the adequate safeguard of their community's interests in the new constitution of India makes a clear understanding of the nature and details of the Muslim Demand of the highest importance. For, it may be taken to be a foregone conclusion that no settlement of the Indian constitutional problem will be reached, which does not meet the substance of this Demand, on which the bulk of Muslim opinion seems to be now agreed and unanimous.

Assuming that it will form the basis of settlement it is but right and proper that there should be a clear appreciation of what is asked for and what is conceded. Experience tells us that there is a degree of vagueness, uncertainty and confusion even among leading politicians on this matter, which, if allowed to continue any longer will effectiveably impede our march towards Swaraj. Hence this attempt at an elucidation of the nature and implications of the Demand, and also the manner in which it may reasonably and honourably be met by the other side.

It is necessary to add, by way of preface, that the language of each item in the demand is by no means identical. The most authoritative expression may perhaps, be found in the Resolution of the All-India Muslim Conference of January, 1929; but the most commonly repeated—the most original—expression is that with which Mr. Jinnah's name is associated. For the purposes of this Series, we shall adopt the terminology of Mr. Jinnah's Fourteen Points; but, wherever differences in wording suggest an important difference in the essence of the demand, a note will be added to point out the difference.

Future Constitution To Be Federal, With Residuary Powers In The Provinces

The most considerable item of the demand, the one most vital to the future progress of the country, is that which requires that:—"The form of the Future Constitution should be Federal, with the Residuary Powers vested in the Provinces." It is necessary to understand the genesis of this particular demand, and its implications, as far as we can see them now, if we are to arrive at a satisfactory agreement on that.

Federation Possible —With Or Without The Indian States

The idea of a Federation of India is, in most minds, at least since the Irwin Declaration of October 31, 1929, synonimous with the inclusion of the Indian States and British Indian Provinces into a United States of India. But no great stretch of reasoning is required to perceive that a Federation can be formed of the British Indian Provinces only. The Indian States need not join into a common national organisation, if they for one reason or another, find it inconvenient to enter into such a scheme. The difficulties of a political, juridical and financial character, that stand in the way of the accomplishment of an All-India Federation, do not affect in the same degree the federalisation of the British Indian Provinces. The latter are already parts of an existing whole,—the Government of India. If they by themselves are to be formed into a Federation of British India, there will have to be first a devolution of authority to the Provinces sufficient to convert the present unitary form of the existing governmental structure into a Federal and Federatable form.

THE ANALOGY OF BURMA

As one evidence of the change accepted in this direction we may mention the case of Burma. It is generally agreed that Burma herself should decide whether or not she would remain part of British India. The fact that such a decision should be left to the vote of the people concerned clearly indicates that the Provinces of the present Indian Empire are theoretically considered already to be equal 'inter se', whose joining together, in a common union is a matter of choice, not of necessity imposed from above.

DOOR LEFT OPEN.

There is thus no impossibility in an idea of the Indian Federation being achieved, consisting, in the first instance at least, of the British Indian Provinces only. The door may be left open for the States, or such of them as desire to do so, to join at a later date. But, if the Provinces are to be made into a federal union, the Mussulman demand requires that the importance of the province as an equal partner and voluntary associate should not be obscured in the future constitution. Those of us, however, who have been trained in political history,—as it has hitherto been written and taught,—and that means the entire educated public of India,—cannot but feel such a demand to be a reversal of the course of history for the last century and more. The Provinces of India are the creations of the Central Government, in accordance with the historical and geographic conditions of the day when each province was acquired and added to the Indian Dominion. To regard them as sovereign units, voluntary uniting to form a federation, would be a misinterpretation of this history, that cannot be lightly accepted.

PROVINCES ENTITLED TO SELF-EXPRESSION

Granting this view of our recent political history, the facts nevertheless remain: first that the existing provinces have been instituted as "ad hoc" units, without any intelligible principle of unity running through the regions and peoples placed under a provincial government; and secondly, that there is a legitimate desire among the people, newly conscious of their political rights, to obtain a substance of power in a smaller unit rather than a shadow of authority in a larger whole. The idea of Devolution, or Decentralisation, originated, it must not be forgotten, with the advanced Hindu politician of the early years of this century. Gokhale, whom Mahatma Gandhi has declared to be his political Guru, and Bannerji and Phirozeshah must be admitted to have been the veritable creators of that desire in the provinces for a substantial share of political power, which to-day finds expression in the demand for Provincial Autonomy.

The Hindus and the Muslims are at one in this demand. The only difference among them now lies merely in the degree of authority and powers to be accorded to the Provinces. The Hindus, being the majority community, and as such, in sight as they believe of substantial control of the Central national Government, would be content with a modicum of authority to the Provinces. The Muslims, on the other hand, despairing, because of their numbers, of any substantial share in the Central Government of the country, are insisting upon a more generous margin of powers to the Provincial Governments. The Hindus, having originated the idea of Devolution, have marched away from that ideal; for they no longer despair,—as Gokhale and Bannerji and Phirozeshah seem to have done, of acquiring real authority in the national Government. The Muslims still stand where the Hindus stood a generation ago. The practice of separate communal electorates has intensified the consequences of their minority in population, so that, in the first years of the Fe-

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day

Anglo-Russian Commerce.

Those who were watching the Ottawa Conference and the antics of the Tories were prepared for the abrogation of the Anglo-Russian Commercial agreement which was entered into only two years ago when Mr. MacDonald was in power. The Ottawa Conference is intended to make the British Empire self-supporting, and Canada insisted that England should prohibit the imports of Russian timber and substitute some of her own. There were loud protests at this suggestion, but the Tories gave in rather meekly, we are afraid. Russia is buying a great deal of British machinery in exchange for her raw produce, and there has been correspondence in the British Press urgently asking Government to extend the credit to Russia to 18 months, which was done only lately to help the British manufacturers. Now this sudden termination of Anglo-Russian Commercial Treaty must shock British manufacturers more than Russia, as there are other countries willing to sell their goods to her. This ought to give a fillip to British unemployment.

Mr. MacDonald's Betrayal.

Mr. MacDonald is rather proud of his betrayal of the Labour Party and his coalition with the Tories. "It is the turning point in the history of British politics" he says. But that is not the first time that such a feat has been achieved, and will not be the last either. When the history of the Labour Party comes to be written, no doubt, Mr. MacDonald's name will be duly enshrined in its pages, but not for the reason he thinks. His days of usefulness in the Tory caucus are coming to an end and they will throw him away like a squeezed lemon, as they did Mr. Lloyd George, who has not yet recovered from his ignominious fall. Similar will be Mr. MacDonald's fate and then none will befriend him, because a man without followers is of no use in Parliament. Even Mr. Churchill with his great abilities is ploughing a lonely furrow, and MacDonald is not Churchill.

A Curious Move.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, an ex-Round Tabler, has often followed an erratic course in politics. In his latest role he has gone farther in condemning the "fourteen points" than any Muslim leader has so far done. "Most of these points," he says in a press statement, "are superfluous and unnecessary from the Muslim point of view and should never be put in a communal scale to detract from the legitimate Muslim claims". As for himself, if only the Bengal and the Punjab Muslims are assured of a majority in the Provincial Councils, he is prepared "to make a present of the remaining thirteen points to non-Muslim communities in India." We do not think that he represents a large section of Muslims even in Bengal and the Punjab. But it is something that his mind is working in the direction of reducing rather than increasing the points of difference with sister communities.

Callous.

In a press communique dated 18th Tuesday, the Director of Information Bureau, Lahore, states that Dr. Alam has recovered from an attack of influenza and that his temperature "has been normal since Monday the 17th". But it is significant that the Director says nothing of his other complaints which are suspected to be a tumour in the bladder and also some trouble in the kidney. It appears that Dr. Alam is still not allowed to be examined by his own doctors, though he has been ailing for the last five months. He has lost about 45 pounds in weight, and is subject to intermittent fits of unconsciousness.

Begum Alam's Message.

It is a spirited statement that Begum Alam has issued about her husband's health. "My husband's life", she says, "belongs to the nation first and then to me and other relations" and "the nation has, therefore, its right to make any use of his life to its best interests." The spirited Begum appeals to the country not to supplicate for her husband's release. Few can fail to be thrilled by her words. May these noble words of a noble lady stir the apathetic amongst us to a livelier sense of their duty to their country in distress.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster)

There is a very strong rumour in the city that amongst the invitees to the R.T.C. is Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. It can be taken for granted that he can only be invited to represent Indian commerce. So far as I am aware, he has always taken pride, and I believe legitimately, in representing Indian trade and commerce. But the resolution passed by the last Delhi session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce lays down so many conditions precedent to the Indian commercial community co-operating with Government in the task of reaching a final settlement on the question of constitutional reforms that it is absolutely on the cards that neither Sir Purshotamdas nor anybody else can attend the next R.T.C. as a representative of Indian commerce.

* * * *

I have known Sir Purshotamdas to be a man of very strong commonsense, and I will refuse to believe that he does not recognise that all the weight he carries in his public life is because of the backing of the commercial community up to now. Men in public life, in the past, in different countries of the world, have attempted to discard those with whose assistance and support they succeeeded in rising to the top with the inevitable result that they have fallen like Lucifer never to rise again. Sir Purshotamdas is certainly too shrewd a judge of human nature to forget this lesson of history, and I take it that so long as he sees visible evidence of the commercial community not approving of any of its representatives participating in the work of the R.T.C. unless the conditions laid down in the resolution above referred to are fulfilled, he will not allow himself to be persuaded to go to London.

* * * *

The agreement reached between the European merchants in the cotton market and the Congress makes very interesting reading. If I may use the words of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, "it is eating some variety of the humble pie." I congratulate the European merchants on the very sound and sensible course they have adopted, but it makes me think why on earth they rushed to the Secretariat a few months ago and secured the enactment of the recently passed Cotton Contracts Act when in their heart of hearts they believed that a settlement of the character now reached was the only solution to the trouble prevalent for some time past in the cotton market. There is a very trite saying that "you can do anything with bayonets but sit on them" and that adage has perhaps never proved so true as in the case of our cotton market. In business the solvent of all troubles is goodwill. There is no power on earth which can compel a man to do business with a party with whom he does not wish to deal.

* * * *

I am sure the admirable courage and the businesslike course adopted by Bombay European merchants in the cotton trade will rouse the ire of the Calcutta Europeans. I shouldn't be surprised if it is described as an abject surrender or even "a Dominion Lost". But this is not the first time that Bombay Europeans have proved themselves not only better businessmen but more sensible fellows than their counterparts of Clive Stleet.

* * * *

It was rather a significant observation of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of Exchequer, that for the first time India had accepted Imperial preference in principle. Will Mr. C. N. Vakil take note of this observation? The ratification by the Legislative Assembly appears to have been taken for granted. I have heard an alarming piece of news. The British manufacturers of galvanised sheets, I am informed, have already sold for forward deliveries in India on the basis of their obtaining preference to the extent of Rs. 30|12 against non-British imports.

It may be just a straw, but it just shows which way the wind is blowing. The British manufacturer would not have risked forward sales on the basis of the agreement regarding galvanised sheets if he had not been assured in advance that Government would see that the agreement would be duly implemented. It is possible that the Assembly may reject it, but I understand the Ottawa proposals would be embodied in the form of a Bill which if rejected by the Viceroy in the interests of "peace, order and good Government."

How Corpse Was Dumped In Manhole

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN KAMATIPURA MURDER CASE

BOMBAY Wednesday.

At the resumed hearing of the Kamatipura murder case to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate Special Court Mazagaon where Mr. S.K Pupala an ex-member of the all-India Congress Committee and six others are charged with murder, rioting being members of an unlawful assembly and disposing of evidence Samson Simon, alias Babu was examined for the prosecution.

The witness stated that he was a carpenter living at Kamatipura First Lane On May 16 he was seated near the Maruthi temple in the Eighth Lane (Kamatipura) with the three previous witnesses and others Pupala and Moreswar were also seated near the temple on chairs. After a while all of them went to set fire to the tazia. Witness also went with the crowd. After they returned from the tazia, they sat down near the temple and smoked 'charas.'

The witness corroborated what the previous three witnesses had stated regarding the murder of the Muslim but he alleged that it was Pupala who said (when they returned after setting fire to the tazia): "What are you looking at? If a Muslim comes slay him. I shall spend upto ten lakhs of rupees in order to get off anyone who may get into trouble" Pupala, the witness stated, again addressing Moreswar when a Muslim was sighted said: "Look, There is a Muslim coming", and Moreswar replied: "Let him come further."

Describing the part that "Ravan", the principal prosecution witness had taken in the removal of the Muslim's dead body and dumping it in the manhole, the witness stated that on the night of May 17, a man came to Ravan's place and informed him that Pupala wanted to see dim. Ravan and Shanker went ahead. Witness and and Siddappa, were with Ravan at that time followed Ravan. On reaching Pupala's house Pupala asked Ravan to take the help of three or four persons and remove the dead body of the Muslim and throw it into a cistern.

Ravan received the help of the third and fourth accused and after fetching a rope ordered them to tie the rope round the corpse which was lying in the sweeper's lane and drag it to a manhole on the bazar road. The body was dragged and dumped into the manhole head first.

UNEMPLOYED.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. G. Velinkar the witness stated that he was a carpenter getting part-time work now and then. He was also working as a gatekeeper in the Olympia Cinema during the riots. He was unemployed for a long time. He was at present staying with his brother.

The witness admitted having gone to jail thrice, all the three times for housebreaking and theft. First time he went for a year. Six months after his return from jail, he was sent back again for four months for the same offence. A month after his release from the second incarceration he was sent again for the same offence. All the three times he had tried to break open Marwari's shops.

SMOKING "CHARAS."

Witness continuing, said that he knew the previous witnesses. He had known Ravan since the last two years. He gained his acquaintance, a the witness went to Kamatipura to smoke 'charas' Many a time all the previous witnesses used to gather together to smoke. He and Ravan had been going even for drinking country liquor sometimes.

When asked if he knew Ebrahim Allu, the witness said:—Which Allu?

How many Allus do you know — I do not know any at all.

Magistrate: Unless you knew at least one person by that name, how did you ask which Allu it was?—I do not know any Allu.

Mr. Velinkar:—Do you mean to say you do not know anybody by the name Allu?—Yes I know one Allu, but I do not know which you mean.

Ebrahim Allu was then called and identified as the Allu the witness knew.

Since when have you known Allu?—Since the last six weeks. I have been seeing him at the police station.

You saw Allu at the Nagpada police station whenever you went there?—I went to the police station only once. I see Allu sitting near the police station every day as I pass that way every morning.

Asked as to how far the witness was standing from the place where the Muslim was assaulted, the witness said that he was about 45 feet away. Pupala was not near the place where the assault took place but was in the temple.

Asked if Ravan was also during the operations on the 17th night when the Muslim's body is alleged to have been dumped in a manhole the witness said: Ravan was supervising the operations

He was the Mukadam in charge?—Yes. Accused Nos. 3, 4 and 5 used to come to Ravan to drink and smoke.

Who brought the rope?—Shanker

From Where?—I do not know.

What kind of rope was it?—It was half an inch thick and it was a bundle.

WHO DRAGGED CORPSE?

Who dragged the corpse?—Accused 3, 4 and 5.

How was it dragged?—It was dragged on its back (the witness demonstrated it in Court) How far were you from the manhole?—About 45 feet away There was no light then?—No.

Then how could you see the body being dropped?—When the lights were put out I came near the manhole.

Continuing the witness stated that he had not mentioned the incident to anybody. When asked by the Magistrate why he being neither a Hindu nor a Muslim, did not inform the police, the witness remained silent.

The witness stated that the Muslim who was murdered was wearing a red lungi with white stripes. He did not notice as to how many buttons the shirt had. The Muslim had a small beard on his chin, a medium mustouche and was wearing black shoes.

CORROBORATED

Siddappa Ravappa, the next Prosecution Witness stated that he was a lingayat and worked as a blacksmith. He knew Ravan. He was not aware that the riots were going on in the city narrated what happened and during May and June. He was told about it.

On May 17, at night he had been to Ravan's place where Shanker came from Pupala call Ravan. The witness then corroborated the previous witnesses.

Cross-examined, the witness said that there were no lights burning in the street when they went from Ravan's house to Pupala's. The lid of the manhole was raised by Shinaram and two volunteers. The body was dragged by Shanker and others to the manhole. Shanker raised the legs of the body and hurriedly dropped it into the manhole and the lid was shut.

Further cross-examination of the witnesses was postponed to Thursday.

Messrs. S. G. Velinker, D. G. Dalvi, A. R. Gadkari, S. B. Awar and J. T. Parulekar appeared for the defence while Mr. W. K Mankar conducted the prosecution. Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy watched the proceedings on behalf of the prosecution witnesses.

RETRACTED CONFESSION UNRELIABLE

Dinesh Gupta's Counsel's Plea

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 18.

Resuming the defence arguments on behalf of the accused Dinesh Gupta in the Dalghat Case, the counsel asked the court not to rely on the retracted confession of the two accused, implicating Dinesh Gupta in the crime.

The prosecution evidence is that Dinesh Gupta visited the house of Savitri Devi where it is alleged the absconders were hiding but is not enough to convict him.—A. P.

Argument In Dhalgat Case

CHITTAGONG Oct. 19.

At the resumed hearing of the Dhalgat Case, argument commenced on behalf of three other accused Manindra De, Nanigopal Das and Ajit Biswas.

The Advocate submitted that the prosecution evidence consisting mainly of two confession without independent corroboration could not justify a conviction. Further the confessions were self-exculpatory and contradictory. With the argument on behalf of Sudhangeshu Biswas and Madhusudhan Chakraverty two other accused against whom it was said little evidence existed the case was adjourned.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT IN M. S. M. RAILWAY

Alleged Breach Of Agreement

MADRAS October 19.

A correspondent wires from Madras under to-day's date:—

Mr Giri, President of the M.S.M Railway Employees Union, has cabled the Home Board and telegraphed the Railway Board and Commerce and Labour members stating that the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Administration are initiating adverse retrenchment measures from Friday. The Employees Union is prepared to prove that the figures of the alleged number of surplus staff and estimates of short-time are exaggerated and secondly, refusal to reinstate 93 non-super-annuated compulsorily retrenched men is contrary to the Railway's agreement to absorb surplus men even up to 20 per cent. The Union opines that on the facts of the case, no short-time is necessary The Union is prepared for a Conciliation Board on these issues provided also further action is stayed.—A.P.

Raid And Arrests In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The Governor has been pleased to fix Monday, November 21, for the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. C.G. Grassby, Indian Police Service, who, it will be recalled, was shot at Dacca on August 22, and injured, has been allowed special disability leave for 10 weeks with effect from September 14.

YOUTHS ARRESTED.

Routhbhog Mahabir Dal or Purba Bikrampur Congress Committee, including its branch Routhbhog Mahila Samity in the District of Dacca have been declared unlawful associations.

The Jorabagan Police arrested seven youths following a raid on, what is described as "secret Congress camp" in Durmahatta Street and seized 300 copies of unauthorised leaflets.—A.P.

Cessation Of Business On Armistice Day

NEW DELHI, October 19.

A Press Communique states:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has expressed his wish that on the 11th November this year, in order to commemorate the Armistice, there should once again be complete cessation of all normal business throughout the British Empire during the two minutes' silence commencing at 11 a.m., but that rail and water transport should not be suspended.

The Government of India are confidence that all his loyal subjects will co-operate in giving effect to the wish of His Imperial Majesty the King, in order that the ceremony should synchronise throughout British India. They suggest that 11 a.m. Railway time should be adopted everywhere.—A.P.

Destitute Immigrants Create Trouble

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19

The headclerk in the office of the Protector of Immigrants, was severely assaulted and had to be removed to hospital, in a demonstration by returned immigants in font of the office of the Protector to-day.

It appears that there has sprung up a colony of immigrants in Mutiaburuz, a suburb of Calcutta, and there are about a thousand of these destitute immigrants demanding repatriation to their respective places. Police had to be called in to disperes the demonstrators.

It is understood that the Government has been asked for a sum of money for assistance and meanwhile, the more serious cases have received relief. The repatriated include persons from Trinidad, South Africa, Jamaica and Demarara.—A.P.

Sir G. de Montmorency Resumes Charge

LAHORE, Oct. 19

His Excellency Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, Governor of the Punjab, on return from leave of absence, resumed charge of his office this afternoon.—A. P.

Babu Shivprasad Gupta Ill In Jail

(From A Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, October 18

Babu Shivaprasad Gupta of Benares, founder of the Kashi Vidyapith who is undergoing imprisonment in the Lucknow Central Jail had a sudden attack of paralysis.

Dr. Vyas, a prominent local physician was allowed to see him in Jail as his condition is reported to be alarming. His wife, relatives and friends have come.

RELEASE WITHIN 48 HOURS

Sequel To Agreement With Bandits

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Shanghai.—The release of Mrs Pawley and Mr Corkran is expected within 48 hours in consequence of the agreement concluded between the negotiators and the brigands.—Reuter.

A NEW MOVE

To Get Mrs. Pawley And Corkran Released

YINGKOW, Oct. 19.

There is the hope of speeding up the conclusion of negotiations for the release of Mrs Pawley and Mr. Corkran. A large party departed by armoured train to Pan shaw. The barty includes Captain Kawahito of the Japanese Gendarmerie. It is believed that this move is made in anticipation of the return of the emissaries sent to the bandit camp.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL CIVIL MARRIAGE

Prince Gustav Adolph Weds

LONDON, October 19.

Coburg.—The civil marriage of Princess Sibylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Prince Gustav Adolf, son of the Crown Prince of Sweden was celebrated in Horn in a room of the Ducal palace as simply as that of any German middle class family. Only the bride and the bridegroom's parents were present. The ceremony was performed by the burgomaster.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA PAPER OFFICE SEARCH AND FORFEITURE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

In connection it is understood with an article regarding Janmasthami, the birth of Krishna which appeared in its issue of the 24th of August, the office of the "Nayak", a local vernacular paper, was searched last evening by the police and seven copies of that issue were seized.

It is also understood that a sum of Rs. 200 has been forfeited out of their deposit of Rs. 700.—A. P.

MALTA WITHIN COMMONWEALTH ?

Ministers' Programme

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Malta.—Considerable surprise was expressed at the absence of any reference to the language question in the Governor's speech at the opening of parliament, in view of the fact that language controversy had delayed the meeting of the new legislature. Reforms had been expected to serve as a basis of the speech from the throne which affirmed the intention of ministers to procure for the Maltase increased constitutional rights within the British Commonwelth.—Reuter.

Sir Fazli Hussain Resumes Charge

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19

A Home Department Notification announced that Sir Fazli Hussain on return from leave, resumed charge of office as member of the Executive Council of the Governor General on the forenoon of the 19th inst.—A.P.

Madras Governor's Tour

OOTACAMUND, October 19.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his personal staff, left on a visit to Coimbatore and a tour in the Trichinopoly and the Tanjore districts, and then visit Chidambaram and Pondicherry, returning to Madras on the 28th inst.—A.P.

Haig Leaves For Darjeeling

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19

Mr. H G Haig, Home Member, Government of India, arrived here yesterday and left the same night for Darjeeling.

Amritapal arrested in connection with attempt on the life of Sir Alfred Watson has been remanded to jail custody till October 21 by the Chief Presidency magistrate.

Somardam, arrested in connection with alleged terrorist activities was discharged by the same Magistrate.—A.P.

Chhaganlal Joshi, inmate of Gandhiji's Ashram, was arrested at the station under the Ordinance as he arrived to receive Miss Wilkinson.—A.P.

PYARELAL SUCCEEDS IN PEACE MISSION

(Continued From Page 1.)

cordingly had decided at first to release, it after the trading in the Cotton Market was resumed but both Sjt. Devadas and I suggested to him that the proper course would be to release the document to the press as soon as the lifting of the boycott was announced. We had accepted the agreement and given him the fullest assurance that the Congress would fulfil its part.

IN A QUANDARY.

It was only when Seth Mathuradas felt that the resumption of trade in the cotton market was certain beyond the shadow of a doubt that he decided to release the European statement to the press after the Congress announcement was made. When therefore fresh hitches were discovered about the release of the four cotton merchants all parties concerned in the agreement found themselves in a quandary. The deadlock continued in the market the whole of yesterday As we were genuinely under the belief from the various statements made to us that the four merchants would be released and produced in the market simultaneously with the resumption of business. We are prepared to admit that the deadlock was the result of a misunderstanding. We would, however, point out that the mistake was 'bona fide.' But, in this case also, Seth Mathuradas being the mediator, the question of his position comes in. We have no doubt, that whatever impression we may have gathered, he only intended to convey to us, as he now says, that the prisoners would be released after the resumption of trade. We realise that the conditions under which the last stages of the negotiations were carried on, are responsible for the wrong impression conveyed to us.

Our duty, therefore, is clear. The question of the release of prisoners now becomes immaterial The fight that the Congress was engaged in, was itself a fight for preserving national honour. It was said by a British statesman that the entire might of the British Empire would be mobilised to avenge a single drop of English blood. The ideal that the Congress has set before itself is to stake its all to preserve the honour of a single Indian. We had the privilege of coming into close contact with Seth Mathuradas recently. We have found him to be the very soul of truth and honour. That the honour of one whose word was held as good as a bond by the Indians and Europeans alike should be compromised on any account, was an altogether unthinkable thing for us and I had no hesitation in conveying to him our personal assurance to that effect yesterday. I placed our dilemma before the Bombay Congress authorities, and I must say that the splendid, nay magnanimous way in which they responded to our appeal proved them to be no unworthy custodians of the honour of the premier national organisation of India.

MORAL, ETHICAL PLANE.

I am here to announce to you that they have agreed to the lifting of the boycott and ending the deadlock irrespective of whether any of the prisoners in question are released or not. As a matter of fact the moment the question was lifted from the political to the moral and ethical place the material terms of the settlement altogether receded to the background. The authorities may be acting on he principle of nobless oblige release the prisoners. If they do so, the more credit to them. If they choose to do otherwise, it little concerns the Congress now. It should concern you less and as to the persons imprisoned it should matter the least of all to them.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STEP

The point which I want to emphasise upon you is that the possible non release of prisoners should not affect you in the least so far as the resumption of free trading in the cotton market is concerned. I know it is bitter cup to swallow. But I would say that even though in terms of political arithmetic this step of the Congress might be considered deterimental in the extreme we should never forget that God's ways are greater than man's arithmatic Congress has more than once staked its all for the sake of an absolute fundamental principle and it had never had occasion to regret it. I hope that the significance of this step of the Congress would not be lost upon you. You have already learnt and demonstrated that no power on earth can compel a self-respecting business community to do business against its will. May we remain steadfast to these two principles and advance from strength to strength and prosperity. This is the prayer with which I close the appeal of ours to you to resume free trading unconditionally in your market.

Earlier News on Last Page)

A TURKISH LANDMARK

An Anicent Bridge To Disappear

Old post-cards still on sale usually represent, under the name of the Galata Bridge, (Constantinople) a picturesque uneven wooden bridge on which a band of irregular firemen is shown running in vividly coloured attire.

When, a short time before the War a German firm erected the new iron bridge, the old one was transferred a few hundred yards farther inside the Golden Horn, connecting the Stambul side with Kassim Pasha, the ancient seat of the famous arsenal.

For some years past a scheme has been under preparation for its replacement by an up-to-date bridge. There has been so much argument as to how it should be built that it gradually fell into a state of decay, until a short time ago it had to be definitely closed to traffic.

One million liras have now been accumulated for building the bridge. Its actual cost will, of course be much higher and the numerous foreign firms which repeatedly have submitted offers are ready to grant long-term conditions.

FINAL ACCEPTORS FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The following are the final acceptors for the Cambridgeshire:—

Slipper; St. Oswald; Abbots Worthy; Alluvial; The Pen; Diolite; Andrea; Great Scot; Venturer; Wyvern; Pricket; Rear Admiral; Thaouka; Totaig! Double Arch; Royal Athlone; Dorigen; Beneficial; Pal o' Mine; Ada Dear; Seraph Boy; Becti; Apperley; Blandearna; Duodecagon; Glannarg; Scattercash; Leicester Lane; Diamantee Pullover, Sc Cat; Pharaoh Third; Gadennis.—Reuter's Special.

Pandit Malaviya

NEW DELHI, October 19.

Pandit Malaviya is coming here to-morrow morning when Maulana Shaukat Ali meets him to fix up the time, place and date of the meeting to discuss the communal question.—A.P.

Miss Wilkinson At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, October 19.

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon of the India League Delegation arrived here to-night from Delhi. They were received at the station by Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, ex-Minister, Lady Vidyagauri, Municipal Councillor, and a few others.

—A.P.

DIFFERENCES NARROWING DOWN

Peace Prospects In Lancashire

LONDON, October 19.

Differences between the employers and operatives' claims in connection with the threatened stoppage in Lancashire spinning industry narrowed to-day to seven and half pence in the pound off earnings. The employers demand a cut of 20-1/2d. and the Operatives have agreed to accept a reduction of 13 pence and negotiations continue.—Reuter.

VOTERS "MADE"

Non-Existent Men On The List

Seven-thousand objection and claims have been filed regarding entries in the electoral rolls prepared for the forthcoming elections of the Cawnpore Municipality. Among the allegations made are:—

Thousands of such persons have been enlisted as voters whose names were not mentioned in the original list and likewise many a voter's name mentioned in the original list has not been mentioned in the lists now prepared. Amongst such persons who do not appear as voters are graduates income-tax payers, etc.

Many a house which had only six or seven tenants and the rental value was hardly Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 now appear to be occupied by 50 or 60 persons and each of them paying more than Rs. 3 so as to entitle him to a vote. Thus the rental value has been increased from Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 to at least Rs. 150, which in these hard times is an improbability.

Temples and mosques with no accommodation for residential purposes are shown to be in occupation of 10 or 15 persons paying Rs. 3 each as rent, thereby making them voters.

Latrines are shown as in occupation of tenants who are voters.

Hundreds of persons who have no existence in the world are shown as voters.

PILES
CURED IN 7 DAYS
No operation no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 SUPPOSITORIES of 'PI[illegible]NE' a cure is guaranteed have been cured Send a Post Card for free literature
AGUIPINE DEPOT.
KARACHI.

TO BE LET
ONE FLAT is TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Raval Building, Lamington Road. Opposite to Powell. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER. third floor.

INFANTONE
SYRUP FOR YOUR BABY'S TROUBLES AND BISCUITS ARE THE BEST NOURISHMENT FOR BABIES
SOLE AGENTS:
BELI RAM & BROS.
304 Princess Street, ... BOMBAY 2.
Dispensing Time from 8-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJYA
THIS CAN BE REALISED AT
THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION
SHOLAPUR
To be held on coming DASARA DAY.
Inventors, Merchants & Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to send in their articles for the Exhibition. Apply for particulars before 20th of Sept. 32.
THE SECRETARY.
Exhibition Committee.
BUY INDIAN LEAGUE, SHOLAPUR.

AMERICA'S CHANGED OUTLOOK ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Four Years Of Greatest Prosperity And Adversity

Mr. Percy S. Bullen, the "Daily Telegraph" New York correspondent writes:

Into the fateful years 1928-32 there has been compressed the maximum prosperity and the greatest adversity in the economic history of the United States.

The era of riches, the golden dream of millions reached its climax in the former year; the depths of the depression some times verging on panic, have been plumbed in recent months.

Three or four years, historically speaking is but a day in the world's record. In this case, however, the days has been so crowded and feverish, the contrasts between the high comedy of the orgy of spending in 1928 and 1929 and the bitter tragedy, national and domestic of 1930-32 so violent, that the day resembles a lifetime.

The market smash of October, 1929, was not the cause of the debacle which followed, but it furnished proof that the structure of prosperity which had become the envy of the world was built on economic sands.

MILLIONS OF UNEMPLOYED.

Efforts have been made to list the losses of the American slump to date, and to show that the country is just about 100 per cent. poorer to-day than four years ago. It may be that—more or less—according to the method of book-keeping employed, but there are many elusive factors in the situation on the financial side, and the task of striking a balance-sheet is practically impossible.

There are, however, some outstanding features in the American crisis to-day which are beyond dispute.

First comes a total of unemployed variously estimated from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 in a population of 124,000,000, of which 40,000,000 are usually classed as 'gainfully employed.' According to Mr. Green, president of the Federation of Labour, the approximate number of the workless will be around 13,000,000 before the winter snow disappears. And there is an army of dependents estimated at 20,000,000.

The loss of the spending power of so many millions of unemployed is vitally important, and there is no assurance whatever that the public works and other relief measures planned will go far to provide a remedy.

DRIVE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

And to this loss of spending power a further loss incidental to the reduction of wages of the employed throughout the country—a reduction ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.—and you will see there is far less cash than usual for distribution and circulation.

The loss in wages and salaries from unemployment and wage reductions in 1930 and 1931, totalled £7,350,000,000 at par, according to the American Federation of Labour. It will be rather more, proportionately, for 1932.

It is estimated that most of those unemployed last winter are now without savings. In the absence of any form of poor-law relief, or the "dole," America's poor must rely for food upon private benevolence. Arrangements are being made to "drive for subscriptions" in every city, town, and village of the country. Private benevolence has been severely taxed since 1930, and is not inexhaustible.

The results of last year's campaign for funds were far below requirements, and the prospects this autumn are still less encouraging.

The standard of living in America, formerly the highest in the world, is perceptibly lower.

LOWER LIVING.

This applies to all classes, rich and poor. As to the former, we find that a man who was employing fifteen or twenty domestic servants during "the good times" is content to-day with a dozen, or fewer. The old motor-car has not been replaced by a new model.

As to the middle and labouring classes, far less is spent on food, clothes, amusement, and radios. Boys and girls who would have been sent to a University in 1928 and trained for a profession now remain a year or two longer in high school, which they leave at ages varying from 16 to 18 to find any job in sight!

Amongst the moral "profits" of the depression you may count the following to set against the financial losses:

The morale of the people in most parts of the country is high, excepting in various agricultural States, where farmers have been badly hit by low prices, and mining districts where much destitution and unrest prevail. The rise in the stock, bond, and commodity markets, based very largely on hope, furnished a national stimulant in the nick of time.

There is more begging in the streets to-day in the big cities of America than in any other civilised country.

SEE AMERICA FIRST

But nothing can destroy the conviction that things here, bad as they may be are better than elsewhere." This notion has been fostered by the American Press, which finds in the woes of Europeans a sedative for the sufferings of the United States!

It is my own view strengthened by a recent visit to England, that the unemployed and poor in your country are living in clover compared with similar classes in America.

Owing to the spoils system, and the craving of one man in every ten for an official job with pension, the expense of Government, Federal, State and civic, remains tremendously high, but the citizens generally are practising economy.

People who went to Europe every two or three years now "see their own country first." Men and women who bought their clothes at fashionable shops, where they were individually tailored," now buy from the stores of 'mass production." High-priced motor-cars and radios are replaced by the cheaper varieties.

Expensive clubs are losing their membership. The game of "keeping up with the Joneses" has gone out of style. People write to the papers under the headline, "Enjoying the Depression," and there is a growing class of correspondent, apparently who wallows in penury and cheerfully relates how to live on one-fifth the sum usually considered necessary to sustain life.

"It's smart to be poor," and "It's smart to be thrifty" are still popular slogans.

Americans generally have been inclined to place the blame for their woes upon the dorrstep of Europe. Their statesmen and economists realise however, that while the Great War hastened the crisis, there were other reasons political and economic which made that crisis inevitable sooner or later. Their argument today is this: By lack of co-operation the world America included has become deadlocked. By means of co-operation, friendship and understanding we shall find the key to the way out.

MUTUAL HELP

International co-operation, however, is a new doctrine in the United States. It is not the same thing as the policy of isolation and detachment upon which the great Republic was built.

Here, as elsewhere, new ideas do not grow overnight and bear fruit in a day.

But Americans since the world slump have begun to learn, slowly and painfully perhaps that the peace and prosperity of the world cannot be secured except by united action dictated by the common will for the common good.

This development which was hardly foreseen by the great writers on American democracy may rank first amongst the "profits" of the depression.

In closing this survey one must not forget that the unexampled slump has created a spirit of friendliness amongst the American people a desire to be mutually helpful and kindly such as did not exist in the days of "great prosperity."

There are few families in the country which are not sharing their supplies with others less fortunate, and very few homes outside the city which have failed to provide lodging for distressed relatives who in usual times would be able to provide shelter for themselves.

OPEN-AIR FORUM.

The attitude of the police towards meetings of unemployed is more tolerant. There is still much chivvying and chasing and harrying, but less bludgeoning.

Union-square, New York—known as "Bughouse" square—is the open-air forum of the city's unemployed and the politically discontented. Here, within a stone's throw of Tammany Hall and flanked by a Soviet cinema hall, the advanced wing—chiefly Socialists and Communists—foregather nightly, under the eyes of the police, to curse capitalism and flay the Government at Washington as "servants of Wall-street."

SOLDIERS HIDDEN IN SECRET ROOM

War Revelations Of Imprisoned Princess

New and moving stories of Nurse Cavell are revealed by Princess Marie de Croy in her book 'War Memories."

The princess was tried for her life with Edith Cavell by the Germans in Belgium in 1915 and sentenced to ten years imprisonment for her part in the "plot" to smuggle British soldiers into Holland.

She was actually in prison from 1915 to 1918.

She lived on the Franco-Belgian frontier, and did many soldiers—left behind in the Mons retreat—in an ancient tower, part of her house—the Chateau de Bellignies.

Daring helpers piloted them to Brussels, where Miss Cavell and her friends concealed them until they could be smuggled across the Dutch frontier.

Princess Marie reveals that Miss Cavell, knowing that she risked death rejected the idea that she should give up helping British soldiers to escape.

It was at the nursing home where the princess was visiting Nurse Cavell.

"In her gentle voice she said, 'I wish you hadn't come; I am evidently suspected. Look at those men cleaning the square in front; they have been there several days, and are scarcely working at all. They must be set to watch the house.'

"I answered, 'I came to say that we must stop. I have had search parties, and dare have no more men brought to Bellignies.'

"She replied, 'I also had a search party yesterday; I heard their footsteps downstairs, and only had time to throw my papers in the grate and pour some alcohol on them and set them alight when Germans came and began searching the room.'

INCREASING PERIL

They had practically decided to stop their activities when Nurse Cavell asked if there were any more hidden men. She was told that more than thirty had been found in Cambrai. 'In that case we cannot stop,' she said, 'because if one of those men gets caught and shot it would be our fault.'

On one occasion the princess hid thirty British officers and men at her chateau.

Owing to the difficulty of feeding them, the impossibility of smuggling them out of the country, and the increasing peril that they would be discovered and shot, Captain Preston, the senior officer, determined that his duty was to surrender the men as prisoners of war.

The princess went up to the garret, where he explained the situation to the sergeants.

"It was," says the princess, "a touching scene which I shall never forget.

At first they would not hear of giving themselves up, saying that it was against their duty as soldiers.

I told them it was the only way to save their lives, adding, 'you are many of you, married men: think of your wives and families.'

They answered: 'Our families know that we are soldiers and must do our duty.'

Eventually she persuaded them to surrender on condition that the two officers should be smuggled out of the country.

During the hazardous journey to Holland one of the officers, Lieutenant Bushell, washed his hands beside a German officer in a Mons restaurant. They used the same roller towel.

Once the Germans visited the chateau while the princess had a dozen soldiers there but they found nothing. The British were hidden behind a sliding panel in a secret staircase in the old tower.

THE FOURTEEN POINTS OF THE MUSLIM DEMAND

(Continued from page 6.)

deration, they see before them no reasonable prospect of real power in governing the Federation. They therefore, insist upon as large a share of real power in the Provinces, as they can possibly obtain, in the hope of using that power, not only as a medium of political self-expression in the provinces where their numbers entitle them to hope for a substantial share in actual government; but also as a lever for securing a proportionate share in the national government for themselves.

Strong Centre Compatible With Strong Provinces

This, then, is the difference in viewpoint, on the question of the federation, between the Hindus and the Muslims. It has a historical rather than a substantial reason behind it. But we cannot ignore that history; for the price of such ignoring would be the denial of, or at least needless obstruction in our march to Swaraj. The need of a strong central national Government, speaking in the councils of the world with the united weight and authority of one-fifth of the human race,—is not ignored by the thoughtful among the Mussalman politicians. When therefore they demand stronger and more autonomous provinces, they ought not to be construed as desiring a needless and suicidal weakening of the national Government.

Provincial Autonomy Means Of Cultural Self-Expression

On the other hand, their demand for comparatively stronger provincial government has this much of substantial reason in it, namely, that, given an ample margin of power in the Provinces, they,—the Mussalman community.—can hope to secure a better training ground for themselves on a provincial scale, in provinces at least where they are in a majority numerically, than they could hope to achieve in the national Government, at least while the evil effects of the communal distrust should continue.

WHY DENY THEM CHANCE?

If there is any vitality in the Muslim culture and genius, here is the only chance for its manifestation. Why should they, the Muslims, be denied that chance? The Hindu is not, in provinces with a Muslim majority, so utterly in a minority as the Muslim is in a far larger number of provinces in which the Hindu is in a majority. Comparisons of communal strength in numbers are really very impolitic, but, at the present juncture, inevitable. We cannot neglect such an aspect of the case, in considering items like the first in the Muslim demand.

(To Be Continued.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Open Steady

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

In the share market to-day, Jutes opened steady in sympathy with the better Hessian Market and maintained the tone throughout the session. Coals remained steady with a moderate business passing. Good enquiry was shown in this section although the volume of transactions reported as of limited dimensions with sellers scarce.

The miscellaneous disclosed no particular feature of importance. Government securities were quiet.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent, Government Paper 74/5; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 84/4; 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 101/6; 5 per cent. Loan 1960/70 84/4; 5 per cent. cent. Loan 1945/55 108 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 101 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 103 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent. Loan 1938/40 103/3.

Banks:—Central Bank 19/6; Imperial Bank fully paid 1.300; Imperial Bank conty. 317.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ord. 87; Saraserajgang 72 small lot.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 22/4; Kesoram 4/6.

Coals:—Bengal 221/8; Churulia As. 14; East Indian 11; Pench Valley 24/12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 273; Bally 123 small lot; Baranagore 126 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 Clive 24/8; Dalhousie 331 small lot; Delta 330; Howrah 40/9; Kamarhatty 396 small lot; Kanknarrah 376 small lot; Lansdowne 135 small lot; Lothian 253/8 [illegible] 19/12 small lot; Northbrook 45 small lot; Orient 203; Presidency 4/14.

Tea Shares:—Bhatkawa 24/8; Byswanath 16/12; Central Cachar 36; Hantopara 205; Hattikhira 8; Jutlibari 10/12; Tezpore 3/4.

Rubber:—Amalgamated Malay 82 cents.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/8; Bareilly Electric 7/8; Shahjahanpur Electric 6/10; Britannia Building 3/6; Burn & Co. 7 per cent. pref. 93; Indian Iron and Steel 5/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 32/12 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 84; B. I. Corporation pref 79 small lot; Calcutta Ice Association 5/8 small lot; British Ceylon Corporation ordy. 7; Howrah Oil 8/6; Bengal Paper ordy. 60/8; Titaghur Paper ordy. 10/6; Titaghur Paper defd. 3/10; Nasmyths patent press 93; India General Navigation pref. 96.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore Sugar 29 small lot; New Savan 14/6.

Debentures:—5 1/2 per cent. 1934/39/39 Lansdowne Jute Mills 98/12.—A. P.

LAW SAVES A DOG'S LIFE

Woman Who Wanted It Buried With Her

FLORENCE, (By Mail.)

The Italian law has been evoked to save the life of a Pekingese dog, sentenced under the will of its mistress, an American woman, to be chloroformed, embalmed and buried with her in the coffin after the death.

Mrs. Carrie Gould Foster, aged 64, of Pittsfield, Mass., who has just died here, left instructions in her will that her two Pekingese, to which she was devoted, were to be killed painlessly and buried with her.

Friends succeeded in persuading her to spare the life of the younger dog and promised to lavish on it all the care and attention which she had herself bestowed. But as to the other dog, she was adamant in her attitude that it could not be happy without her and must die with her.

After her death her friends were at their wits ends to find a means, of evading the clause of the will and of saving the animal's life. Eventually it was found that Italian law forbids an animal to be buried with a human being.

The funeral was delayed for a fortnight, while the lawyers argued and the fate of the dog hung in the balance. Now it is announced that the dog has been reprieved.—Reuter.

GENOA TO BE REBUILT

£25,000,000 Plans

GENOA, (By Mail.)

Sweeping plans, by which this picturesque old town will be transformed within 15 years into a city of modern skyscrapers, have been approved by the Government.

More than a third of the town is to be pulled down and rebuilt.

All the poorer sections, where Italian workers and their families have lived for centuries, will be pulled down. The narrow streets and alleys will be replaced by avenues and squares. There will be ten skyscrapers—the first in Italy.

Three great tunnels are to be made under the hills for an underground railway 16 miles long, which will link up the 17 boroughs which have been merged into "greater Genoa" to-day a city of more than 650,000 inhabitants.

It is estimated that the cost of this scheme will be about £25,000,000.—Reuter.

HEAD WAITER OR GANGSTER?

Restaurant Chief Arrested.

WINDHOEK, (South West Africa), (By Mail.)

Paul Woschintzok, the waiter at a restaurant here, who is known as "the count" because of his polished manners, has been arrested here with two other men and accused of housebreaking and theft.

It is alleged that he has been leading a "Jekyll and Hyde" life, courteously attending to the needs of his customers during working hours and later acting as the "brains" behind a gang of crooks who have caused the police much anxiety for several months.

Housebreaking and burglaries have occurred in many parts of the town over long periods. The police, unable to find clues, were completely baffled. One night the premises of a local manufacturers' agent were burgled, and goods removed. The police discovered a frail clue in an indistinct motor-car track, which they followed to a building where Paul resided. The building was searched and a tremendous quantity of goods was found there.—Reuter.

Chess And Carrom Tournament For Andhras

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries write from Bombay-Andhra Mahasabha, Dave Building, Dadar:—

"There will be League Tournaments in Chess and Carrom exclusively for Andhras in Bombay city and suburbs, commencing from 6th proximo (November) in the Mahasabha premises.

"The winners in the tournaments will be awarded medals. Entrance fee is Re. 0-8-0 per head for Chess and Re. 0-8-0 for Carrom. Entries close on 30th instant. Intending candidates may apply to the Secretaries. Facilities for daily practice will be given in the Mahasabha premises.

COMMUNAL AWARD AND CHRISTIANS

Severe Opposition In N. India

The rev. B. W. Tucker of Bengal, who has been travelling in Northern India to ascertain the attitude of Indian Christians in relation to the communal award, in an interview to the 'Leader" said:—

Throughout Northern India there is universal dissatisfaction with the award of separate electorates. In Bengal the Indian Christian Association a taken definite action to support joint electorates and has petitioned the Government for a change in the award with a view to granting them reserved seats on the basis of joint electorates.

In U.P. leading Indian Christians issued a manifesto declaring themselves in favour of joint electorates and it is hoped that on Oct. 28 when they will meet, they will take unanimous action for the abolition of separate electorates. Indian Christians feel they cannot lag behind the depressed classes in their support for national unity. Christians from all parts of the country therefore are giving hearty support to the All-India movement headed by the Bishop of Dornakal for the abolition of separate electorates for Indian Christians.

REGISTRATION OF NEW HORSES

Many Additions

The "Racing Calendar" which has just been issued has a number of important announcements. It is stated that the following horses foaled out of India have been registered here:—

Amaryllis, Orestis, Point of Honour and Solomon, owned by Lt.-Col. G. Conder.

Benita and Telamark owned by Col. A. de C. Rennick.

Dance Herodene, Spinnaker, and Fiddlesticks owned by Capt. M. Cox and King Finch owned by Mrs. Cox, and Lt.-Col. Conder.

Lobelia owned by Major S. O'Donel, Royal Flare by Sir Henry Craik, Ramilies by Mr. G. E. Nahapiet, Loreto by Mr. V. J. Monsour, Glissade by Mr. A. H. C. Rostron and Kama by Mrs. A. H. C. Rostron.

Bonne Tete, Don Patrick, Galavale, Hapmette, May Bride, Saskatoon and Silver Fir belonging to the Madras Race Club.

A number of additions have been made to the classification list as follows:—

CLASS I.

Einga, the property of Mr. Shantidas Askuran, Karapoti, belonging to Mr. A. C. Ardeshir and Mr. P. D. Bolton, Vamas, belonging to Mr. R. C. Dawson, Whoopee, belonging to the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and Orestis, belonging to Lt.-Col. Conder.

CLASS II.

Cospatrick, Gallophant (a Ceylon horse), Jackdaw the second, Rooz, Signifer, Solferino, The Sultan, Town Talk, Ethics, Western Area, La Rixe, Dinna Taigle, Polish Count, Billy Button, and Ootman.

CLASS III.

Away Boxtel, Flying Reynard, Herema, Indian Hero, Jai Singh, Jelal Shah, Michette, Miss Carpathian, Old Buchkenham, Silverton, Sonnesctein, Zeces, Rose of Spain, Cardinal Point, Redeswater Complet Henrietta, Nix, Essexbrook, Mountain Dancer, Dame Herodene, Fiddlesticks, Spinnaker and King Finch.

CLASS IV.

Zecos, Bismarck, Double, Image, Essex Ring, Georgione, Guadalquiver, Leonie, Virbala, Far King, Guerre, Dulcine, Battle On (late Old Reliable) Bridge Thorn, Pam, Amaryllis, Point of Honour, Solmona, Benita, Telawark, Lobelia, Royal Flare.

TRANSFERS: CLASS I TO II

Long Reign, Saxpence, Mulligatawny, Strength, Vanda, Willow Stream.

CLASS II TO CLASS I

Cavern, Private Seal.

CLASS II TO CLASS III.

Digafon, Ice Mark, Little Ben, Lovely One, Belamy, Gawvros, Governor One, Belamy, Rossauter, Touring Prince, Rare Wine, Tom Fair, Boy, Concillator.

CLASS III TO CLASS II.

Psaltery, Radhapyari II, Soft Drink, Moyola, Yuwill, Galloping Major, The Stiff.

CLASS III TO CLASS IV

Craneur, Fight Fair, Hendrik, Pualtaneran, Gold Digger, Orchis, Maytol, Mlle. de Pressigny, Lycidas, Subtlety, Amicus, Abbot's Son, Curragh View Star, Playday, Toff, Seaboard, Mektub, Tout de Suite and Miss Hathaway.

CLASS IV TO CLASS III.

Clairelte, Sailor's Knot, Over, Tan, Philharmonic and Lira.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

Thunderstorms And Rain

POONA, Oct. 19.

A depression is forming in the Andaman Sea and locally heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim. Extensive thundershowers have again occurred in the west of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Pavoy seven inches; Victoria Point four; Mergui a half; Bassein a quarter; Sibsagar and Jessore a half; Bhopal, Amraoti and Pachmarhi a quarter; Dohad two; Malegaon and Beliary one; Chitaldroog threequarters; Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mahabaleshwar, Gadag, Bangalore, Mysore and Masulipatam a half; and Sholapur, Miraj, Aurangabad, Hanamkonda, Coimbatore Nellore and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in South Burma. Widespread thundershowers will recur in west of the Peninsula with probable decrease in Bombay Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Local falls of heavy rain will continue in Tenassrim and extend Northwards into deltas region of Salwin and Irrawadi.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 19.

	Rs. a.
TAXABLES.	
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. notes	73-14
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	97-10
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	96-10
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	84-12
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100- 0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	93- 8
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	100- 8
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	101- 4
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	101- 4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101- 2
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	103- 4
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-14
6-1/2 1935 T Bonds	105- 8
TAXFREES.	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	107- 4
6 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101- 9
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 BDL	107- 2
STATE LOANS.	
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105- 8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	105- 8
CORPORATION LOANS	
TAXABLES.	
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	80- 0
4 p.c. M.Deb. 1974	79- 0
5 p.c. M.Deb. 1954	94- 0
6 p.c. M.Deb. 1954	100- 0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	105- 4
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	105- 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	.....	7,630
Central India	.....	8,614
Barsi and Nagar	21	6,283
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,123
Berar	.....	12,670
Central Provinces		2,849
Total Oomras	21	40,169
Dholera	.....	32,942
N.-W. Provinces	.....	937
Rajputana	36	5,500
Sind-Punjab	.....	1,991
Broach	.....	3,691
Coompta & Dharwar	151	23,002
Westerns-Northerns	231	29,475
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,621
Persian	52	1,296
American	.....	3,376
Egyptian and African	378	15,318
Total	 869	164,318

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,020	39,691
Japan & China	3,310	87,726
Coast Ports	25	1,697
Up-country by Rail		14,069
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		8,404
Total .. .	4,355	151,587

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

	Bales.
Barsi-Nugger	21
Rajputana	36
Compta-Dharwar	151
Westerns-Northerns	231
Persians	52
Egyptians	276
East Africans	102
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,151
Linseed	1,149
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	63
Gingellyseed	547
Poppyseed	402
Groundnuts	1,000
Castorseed	1,752
Rice	7,752
Myrabollams	276
Cottonseed	789
Mowraseed	144
Gram	1,276
Joowar	312
Maize	47
Bajree	2
	Tons.
Coal	1,399

SURPRISING DROP IN STERLING

Further Decline Likely Without Pegging

(From Our Financial Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Cable advices from America and London have sprung a surprise on the local commercial markets to-day, in tdat the rate for sterling has gone down by four points to 3.40-12 in the course of a single day.

This precipitate fall is due to the reported decision of the British Government to remove their control of the pound. The creation of an Exrhange Equalisation Fund during their last budget has been the prop of the Government operations and the pound has thereby been stabilised. Foreign balances which the Bank of England was able to command have also helped in the operations.

MANIPULATION.

Through this fund the Government were so manipulating things that any big demand for the dollar was offset by a corresponding demand for the pound and vice versa. The monetary ease brought about by a plethora of funds and the consequent low interest obtaining in the London market have induced withdrawal of foreign funds abroad and a regular flight from sterling for investment in American securities and industrials has commenced.

MOTIVES.

It is not known what the motives of the British Government are in giving up their control of the pound, but it may be surmised that they will again enter the field the moment they find a suitable time has come for it.

It is believed in business circles that if the pound is not pegged it may still reach a lower level.

CHEAPER POUND PLAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The startling fall of sterling by three to four points caused a sensation in the foreign exchange market today. The fall is attributed to:

Lack of support by the Bank of England.

Seasonal influence of purchases of raw commodities, and

The British export returns for September.

Lack of official support caused speculation in some quarters whether the British Government had decided to stabilise the pound at a lower level.

It was also suggested that the Bank of England was selling sterling and buying dollars to pay war debt interest in December.—Reuter's Special.

DHOBI TALAO MURDER ECHO

Application For Money Rejected

Bombay, Wednesday.

"I sympathise with the petitioner. The police also have deep sympathy for her, but they have to do their duty, and I oppose the application."

With these words Mr. H B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, opposed the application of Mrs. Piroja Daruwalla and her sons, who applied to the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day for the money which the police had taken possession of from her husband, now in police custody.

Mr. Birdy, Advocate who represented the applicant and her sons, submitted that Cawasji Bhikaji Daruwalla, aged 60 years, was found dead in the room of his house at Wellington Street Dhobi Talao, recently and his brother Sheheriar and his sons were arrested by the police

INCOME LOST.

On Monday evening Minu, the eldest son of the first accused, who was in police custody, committed suicide by jumping from a latrine from a heigh of about forty feet. The applicant had to do certain religious ceremonies but for want of money some relatives performed it.

Besides, by the arrest of the accused Daruwala and his three sons their income had been cut off. The Advocate therefore requested the court to return to the applicant Rs. 530 found with the first accused at the time of his arrest and also ot give such sum out of the deposit of Rs. 10,000 in the Central Bank of India in the joint name of the deceased and the first accused so as to conduct their defence and maintain themselves.

BANK WITHDRAWALS.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, police prosecutor opposed the application. He said the police had to make inquiries in regard to the Rs 530. as to whether it belonged to the first accused or the deceased. Then in regard to th deposit of Rs. 10,000 also the police investigations were not complete. There were certain withdrawals and the handwriting expert had yet to examine the signatures He had his sympathy for the applicant, so also the police. but the police had to do their duty.

Mr. Birdy asked the permission of the court to interview the first accused. who was kept at Yellow Gate Police lock-up while the other three accused were kept in the Esplanade Police lock-up.

His Worship granted the application for interview but rejected the request for the return of Rs. 530.

THE OTHER BOSE

The latest news about Sjt. Sarat Ch. Bose, who is now a State prisoner in the Jubbulpore Central Jail under Regulation III of 1818, is not very cheerful, says the "A. B. Patrika". His elder brother Sjt. Satish Chandra Bose who saw him recently in Jubbulpore Jail found the prisoner very much pulled down and tired of the lonely and monotonous life. He is still getting sugar in his urine every day. Apparently the monotony of his secluded prison-life is telling on his health and one does not know what serious consequences may not follow from it. Sjt. Bose desires a transfer to some cold station like Shillong and such a change may do him good. Will the authorities realise the desirability of sanctioning such a transfer, and the more so, as the responsibility for the health of this Bengal leader in prison lies solely with them?

SHARP DEPRECIATION IN STERLING

Sequel To Withdrawal Of Control

WALL-STREET FIRM

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON Oct. 18.

One of the most important events of the day has been a sharp depreciation in sterling exchange rates, which is reported to be due to the fact that the control which has been operating has been withdrawn

On the Stock Exchange the chief feature has been the renewed buoyancy of South African mining shares. The depreciation of sterling has caused a rally in most commodity markets, though business generally has remained quiet.

Wall Street has been firm, more than recovering yesterday's losses with trading quickening on advance.

NEW SCALE OF TARIFFS APPROVED

Ireland To Impose Them Immediately

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.

The new scale of tariffs has been, it is understood, approved by the Executive Council, and will probably be imposed immediately. —Reuter's Special.

BRITISH EXPORTERS CHANGE CARAT GOLD STANDARD

15 To Be Substituted By 14

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The 15 carat gold standard, long associated with English ware, has been substituted by a new 14 carat standard. The future standards which will be recognised for British and foreign imported gold wares will be nine, 14, 18 and 22.

The change is urged by the trade with the object of making it easier for the firms of exporting countries where the 14-carat standard prevails.

Gold yesterday suddenly rose to six sterling an ounce, the highest since the "gold rush" of February. The reason is believed to be that francs and dollars are demanded while sterling is not.—Reuter's Special.

EARLY TIBETAN ART

London Exhibition Reveals Treasures

The first exhibition of early Tibetan art ever held in England opened on Oct. 15 at the Buddhist Mission headquarters, London.

The Indian Bhikkhu, Rahula Sankrityayana, explained the exhibits, among which are thirty priceless painting of incalculable age, hoarded for centuries in Tibetan monasteries. The exhibition which remains open all the week arouses considerable interest.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rangoon.—Dashing into the crowded court of the District and Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy, Maung Gale is alleged to have attacked and fatally stabbed Ba Maung, a Burman clerk at his desk.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Nominations to the forthcoming General Election to the Legislative Council, which is to decide the issue of separation, closed on October 7th and scrutiny was held on the 11th instant. The results show that there will be a keen contest in many of the urban and general constituencies. The polling will take nace on November 9, and the new Council is expected to hold its first sitting on 5th December.—A. P.

Rangoon.—The Joint Editor of the "Desopakari", a Tamil weekly newspaper, has been served with a notice by the Local Government asking him to deposit a security of Rs. 3,000 with the District Magistrate of Rangoon, before 22nd October, under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931. The Editor of the paper Mr Chellan Pillaf is now undergoing a term of imprisonment for sedition. —A. P.

OPEN DOORS TO UNTOUCHABLES

Appeal To Trustees Of Temples

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Hon. Secretary Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has issued the following appeal to Managers and Trustees of Hindu temples:

I am directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association to approach you for concering steps towards the removal of untouchability by securing the right of admission to the Hindu temples for the depressed classes.

You are probably aware that the question of raising the status of the depressed classes has been engaging the serious attention of a generation of social and religious reformers in India and tangible results, though far from adequate, have been so far secured. The untouchable classes have always been recognised as an integral part of the Hindu community, though custom had so far withheld from them certain social and religious privileges. The depressed classes, have, however, on their part always declared their faith in the Hindu religion and in spite of strong temptation of proselytizing agents, have stuck to it and observed Hindu practices like bhajans and kirtans in Hindu style. This cla of Hindus have produced saints like Chokhamela in Maharashtra, Nanda in Southern India, Haridas in Orissa and Rohidas in Northern India, who are revered by all classes of Hindus.

REMARKABLE UPHEAVAL

"In recent times, there has been a remarkable upheaval of Hindu sentiment in favour of rendering Justice to our untouchable brethren and the determined attitude of Mahatma Gandhi to sacrifice his life at the altar of untouchability has stung to the quick the conscience of the Hindu community. My Council believe the time is now quite opportune to solve the problem of untouchability by opening the portals of the Hindu temples to the depressed classes.

"Some progress in this respect has been accomplished but more still remains to be done. I am aware of the practical difficulties to be overcome. My Council, therefore, earnestly urge upon you to make one supreme effort to get over such difficulties as may stand in your way. The Council request you to be good enough to let them know at an early date, the exact position of your temple in this behalf and whether the Council can render you any assistance in order to enable you to extend same rights of darshan and worship in your temple to the depressed classes as are enjoyed by the other sections of the Hindu community."

"Vidyavaridhi" Anniversary

The secretary, Lalmani Pathesya Sanatan Dharma Prcharak Mandal, Moradabad, writes:—

"Who is there in the Hindi world that might not have been knowing, of revered memory the late lamented Vidyavaridhi Pandit Jwalaprasad Misra of Moradabad, the head preacher and renowned orator of the All-India Bharat Dharmaaa Mahamandal, Commentator of Yajarveda and author of numerous Sanskrit and Hindi books? To eulogise him is to show lamp to the sun.

"This year it has been decided by many learned men to celebrate his death-anniversary on the 13th November 1932 the day on which 15 years ago, he passed away. The service rendered by him to the cause of Hindi Sanskrit and the Hindi Orthodox domain is unique and unparallelled.

"Accordingly we appeal to the Sanatana Dharma Sabhas, Varnasrama Swarajya Sanghas and other bodies all over the country to do their best in celebrating the said anniversary on the above date at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other places of importance and thereby give proofs of their appreciation of the work done by the late Vidyavaridhi for the good of the country at large."

Pandit Jugul Kishore Duvedi, a member of the Provincial Congress Committee from Fattehpur, was released on 14th October from the Fyzabad Jail after completing his term of imprisonment.

"BOOST TRADE" CAMPAIGN

5-Day Aerial Flight To Australia Planned

British Produce Samples To Be Displayed At Every Halt

LONDON Oct. 19.

A five-day flight from England to Australia to be completed on X'mas day is planned by three British former R. A. F. officers, according to the "Daily Herald." The fastest commercial single-engined aeroplane produced in Britain will be used, and elaborate ground organisation will provide depots ever thousand miles, and fresh pilot take control at Singapore and proceed onwards. The flight is a "boost trade" campaign. Fifty samples representative of British produce, will be carried and displayed at every halt.—Reuter's Special.

EDUCATION FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS

Vacation Course Opened

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, October 17.

The vacation course in Education for Secondary Teachers conducted by the Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey College for women, Poona, under the direction of Mr. B. D. Karve was opened on Sunday last. Mr. K S Vakil, Educational Inspector Dharwar, gave the inaugural address before a select gathering of Poona educationists and others interested in education.

The function began with a short welcome speech by Dr. Mrs Kamalabai Deshpande, G.A., Ph.D., Principal of the College. She was followed by Mr. B. D. Karve who gave an account of the course which was first organised in 1930.

Mr. K. S. Vakil was then requested to deliver his speech. After referring to the great almost revolutionary change in the methods of education which still persisted he said "Those who say that improvement in teaching effected in other countries are not possible with the present secondary curriculum were forgetting that what mattered in education, as in every other activity for social welfare, was the spirit that animated the worker, in the particular manner of arrangement of materials of education.

This course will run for 10 days up to 26th instant and will include lectures and demonstration lessons by eminent educationists

About 330 teachers from different parts of Maharashtra have joined the course. Most of the lectures were going in Marathi. The lectures given in 1930 were published in Marathi last year. A similar book may be published this year.

PROBLEMS OF JAINS

Need For Educational Conference

The annual gathering of the Jain Swetambar Education Board was held in the Hall of Mangrol Jain Sabha, at Pydhoni on Sunday the 16th instant. Mr. Ruttonchand Talakchand Master presided.

Mr. Sanbhaggachand U. Doshi, the honorary secretary of the board, gave the history of the institution and stated that the aims of the Board were to encourage social and religious education, to hold religious examinations all over India and distribute prizes and certificates to sucaessful students, to publish text books, to help Pathshalas and to give scholarships to the deserving students of the community. He stated that nearly 1200 students had appeared at the last religious competitive examination from nearly 90 centres and that the Board had distributed nearly Rs. 18000 during the last three years by way of scholarships to students, help to Pathshalas and distribution of prizes to successful students. In view of the manifold objects of the Board the secretary appealed the audience for funds for carrying out the objects of the Board.

Other prominent speakers Messrs. Mohanlal B. Jhaveri, Lalbhai Kallianbhai, Sahityaratna Darbarilalji and Lallubhai Kamchand Dalal emphasised the need for funds for the Board.

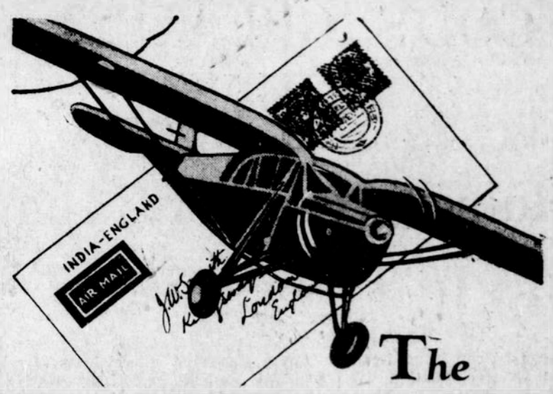
The president then distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful students.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

Mr. Ratanchand Talakchand Master dwelt on the need for furthering the education of the community. He stated that every country recognised education as the primary need of the society for its developments.

He suggested that Jain Education Conference should be convened for a speedy solution of the various phases of educational problems as they affected the Jain community.

The presidential appeal was favourably received by the audience. The president contributed Rs. 501. Seth Ranchodbhai Raichand Rs. 251. Messrs. Mohanlal Hemchand Jhavery, Raosahib Raoji Sojpal, Sakerchand Motilal Mulji, Manilal Rikhabchand Jhavery contributed Rs. 101 each. Champaben Sarabhai Maganlal Modi contributed Rs. 500 for the prizes of the next religious examination.



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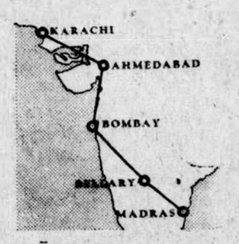

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Departures. H.M.	
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-30
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No. 20 Up Delhi Express	5-56
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6-45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7-50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8-55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14-30
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19-5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20-45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8-45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8-55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13-25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20-0
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	20-45
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21-45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22-0
No. 7 Down Passenger	22-15

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GOD'S GREATEST GIFT

Humor Has Not Been Given The Chance

Every art can be made the medium for distributing one of God's greatest gifts to man—laughter.

The artist by a few deft exaggerations gives us a caricature which reveals all the weaknesses and absurdities of a man. The musician indulges in a more kindly type of humour. He can play the buffoon occasionally, but he is at his best when he is mischievously funny rather than clowning. Sir Arthur Sullivan was, perhaps, the greatest exponent of this type of music.

Humour has not been given sufficient attention on the screen. It is true that we have had comedies— thousands of them—but had it not been for the individual genius of a few men like Charlie Chaplin and recently Jack Hulbert, most of these fims would have added very little to our store of humour.

THE IDEAL TYPE.

In the days of the silent film it was generally established that "slapstick" was the ideal type of humour for the broad films. The screen was the ideal medium for portraying very broad comedy, and although custard tarts went out in favour of home-made wireless sets, and slipping on a banana skin gave way to being knocked down by a motor lorry, the formula for a screen comedy changed very little in twenty-five years.

With the coming of the talkies screen actors realised that a premium would be set on slapstick farce, and that "cross-talk" could be put across even better than on the music-hall stage.

A "wisecrack" as our American friends call it, may be lost to half the audience in a theatre but on the screen a close-up ensures its being appreciated in the most distant seats. We had a spate of farces, packed with wisecracks—good, bad, and indifferent—from Hollywood. At best the films were exceedingly funny. At worst one felt that the director had said, "Now we must have one joke per minute—dig out sixty for the first hour."

The wisecrack is an essentially American invention. When it hits the mark it causes an explosion of mirth. Think about a wisecrack afterwards and you begin to wonder, perhaps, why you laughed at all.

British humour is of a very different type. Our greatest comedians have never been buffoons. On the other hand, the Englishman has a great gift of laughing at himself or rather against himself; a gift shared by members of few other countries. Probably the English sense of humour is seen at its best in satire or what is generally called, "the comedy of manners."

Up to the present, British humour has been very little exploited on the screen. I do not mean that there have been no comedies, but that there have been few of which one could say, "That is typically British. No one outside the British Isles could have written that or played it as successfully."

In times of great difficulty, laughter is one of the few things remaining untaxed, and I feel that it is of great importance that British comedies should be made and shown as a contrast to the somewhat artificial productions from other countries, writes Mr. George Grossnith in the "Picturesque."

Gilbert, were he living, would, no doubt, have shown how the Englishman's gift for laughing at himself could be adapted for the screen and given us, perhaps, a series of screen comedies as great in their way as the light operas he wrote for Sir Arthur Sullivan. The world is, if anything, even fuller of absurdities to-day than it was in the 'seventies and 'eighties, and if we could not laugh at these absurdities, we should probably go mad.

A genius who had studied the technique of the talking picture could show us our follies, and having laughed at them, we should probably go away and start putting our house in order.

It is not hard to imagine what Gilbert would have made of our national habit of digging up roads and erecting barriers! His genius would have made as great a figure of the nightwatchman, with his red lantern and bacon sizzling in the frying pan, as it did of the sentry outside the Palace in 'Iolanthe'.

The great writer of comedies for the British screen has yet to be found. There are more than a few authors of stage plays who could do it, if they gave themselves to the study of screen technique, but unfortunately Hollywood stole two of them—Mr. P. G. Wodehouse and Mr. Frederick Lonsdale—from under our noses.

British films now have the capital and resources necessary to exploit national talent, and several talks I have had with leading British directors make me think that British humorists are to be given their chance. The call will be for something original and something typically British.

SLAVISH IMITATION.

British companies have long since given up the idea of slavish imitation of Hollywood or Berlin, and if the masterpiece of humour has not yet been shown, it is because writers have not troubled to study the special methods of the talking picture.

A number of film versions of stage successes have been shown and their popularity has proved that we have the actors and actresses. British comedy depends essentially on team work and probably leading actors and actresses are as unselfish as any in the world. But they must have material to work upon—material from a man or woman who understands the ordinary housewife the ordinary city clerk.

Laughter is the most levelling thing in the world, and I suppose more communist stump orators have been laughed out of business than have been forcibly expelled. If we do not have riots at elections, it is because we have the gift of perceiving our own and other people's foibles.

I look forward to the day when there will be a school of British comedy as strong as that which existed at the time of Sheridan, and later of Gilbert and Sullivan.

The talking picture enables thousands who can see really good stage shows only occasionally the opportunity of getting a laugh from the best actors and actresses every day of the week.

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Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE TASTE OF THE PRODUCER IS NOT THE TASTE OF THE PUBLIC

BY OUR ART AND DRAMATIC CRITIC

Sahibzada Mahmudduz Zafar Khan, at a meeting organised under the auspices of the newly founded Lahore Cinema Art Society spoke with apt emphasis about the taste the film producers in India usually force on the public.

* * * *

He said that: "producers of films go on making emotionally false and intellectually barren film-plays, and the public having got into the habit goes on demanding this stuff. The managers mostly concentrated on 'Feature Films' because they believe the public wants them but it is really they themselves who have created this taste in the public."

* * * *

This state of affairs could not and must not be allowed, observed Mr. Khan, "to last." He said that the film, unlike most of the Arts, was a medium whose technical development was still in its prime and its further development was, he suggested, almost illimitable, so that the form and content of the film were changing and constantly expanding and developing into something new and newer still.

* * * *

It was, he maintained, the duty of the public to see that with new changes the films presented life and not mere entertainment they must also see that they "present life according to the principles of film-art and technique and not in imitation of the mediums of expression such as the drama or the music hall revue."

* * * *

Mr. Khan's views are the views often expressed by those who have thought and watched seriously the activities of the film producers in India. What is noteworthy in his speech is that he is eager to follow the sermon he preaches with practice.

There is another point mostly forgotten by the innane observations which commonly finds publicity as criticism. He is right in suggesting that the film producers in India should now begin to produce their pictures with some perceptible principles and basis of "film art" and technique. This is a quality which is a glaring omission from the quality of films produced in India.

* * * *

Mr. Khan is, however, not content with these views. He intends to organise soon an All-India Amateur Film Society. The organisation should certainly be welcome. Mr. Khan is, probably, aware of the educative work already undertaken and initiated by the Motion Picture Society of Bombay.

* * * *

With the help of similar societies recently started in almost every province of the country, Mr. Khan should be able to go ahead with the practical education of the public in art. The process is neither easy nor its results immediate. But it is obvious that if a determined All-India "drive" abainst the production of bad films and indifferent film producers is well organised, the demand for good films would soon be so insistent that the indifferent and apathetic producers would be aroused to good purpose.

* * * *

At the present moment they do not see any effectual challenge against the production they have monopolised. The public have no option much less influence or control.

* * * *

Organised opinion directed by societies suggested above and practical demonstration, indicated by the formation of Amateur Societies all over India could be the only redeeming influence for the cinema art and industry in India. The conditions in which the monopolised trade sees guaranteed safety of results and of the percentage of profit are really now intolerable. They cannot certainly be allowed, they must not be allowed to last any longer.

Films He Will Not Make

REPETITION OF CHARACTERS AND PICTURES

Film fame to me with "Broken Blossoms," although I had to take a Chinese characted. Only once, since have I been a Chinese, and this was for "Son of the Gods". At least, I was presumed to be a Chinese in this picture, although at the end it turned out that I was really a white foundling.

I dislike repeating my characters. This, I believe, is one of the reasons why I have been successful in lasting as long as I have as a star. As a matter of fact, I have taken very many different characters during my career. I have been a soldier; a prince; a French Poilu; and have been seen in scores of uniforms of many different countries.

It was partly because of this dislike for repeating characters that I refused a little while ago to re-make "Broken Blossoms" as a talkie. I shall never do so. The picture has wonderful memories for me. I am older, too, and, my personality has changed. It would not be fair on me, or on those people who are kind enough to be my film admirers, for me to try repeat a perforance I gave so long ago.

THE RE-MADE PICTURE.

I have never re-made a silent picture into a talkie, and I have no intention of doing so.

"Tol'able David" is one of the few of my silents to reappear on the talking screen. But I was not in it. The part was given to Richard Cromwell, himself a youngster, just as I was when I made the film.

"Tol'able David" was the first picture, in which I was actually starred. Before this, I made another very successful film with Lillian Gish, "Way Down East," which, coming immediately after "Broken Blossoms," sealed my success.

My next film after "Tol'able David—for which, by the way, a new company, Inspiration Pictures, was formed especially to star me—was "Fury," with Lillian Gish's sprightly young sister Dorothy—Dorothy of the fluffy blonde hair and delicious sense of humour.

You would never guess—I myself never guessed—that she, like her sister (as I told you last week) had gone through any number of hardships before finding film success. I had played in films with her before. Prior to my making a hit in "Broken Blossoms," I appeared in several comedies with her, though they weren't all very big parts.

Dorothy was very friendly with another bright young Hollywood comedianne, Constance Talmadge, and I recollect with amusement a pact between these two.

They were both bachelor girls, gay, and having good times together.

"And," they vowed, "neither of us will marry unless the other does so at the same time."

I laughed when Dorothy mentioned this to me.

"You'll never keep the bargain," I waggered. "Love won't be dictated to!"

"I'll bet we do," replied Dorothy, swiftly.

Sure enough, they kept their pact, for they were both married on the same day—Boxing Day, 1921; Dorothy to James Rennie (who is over in England now) and Constance Talmadge to John Pialogiou, who was her first husband.

I am afraid there is not much chance that film-lovers will see Connie Talmadge on the screen again. I meet her quite frequently in Hollywood nowadays for she is living here still, happily married to Townsend Netcher. She is wealthy enough not to have worry about work and is one of the film city's most prominent hostesses and social leaders.

The last time I saw Dorothy Gish was when she was appearing in a stage play on Broadway, with no thoughts of returning to film.

Of all the Hollywood friends that I have made, none has ever transcended the friendship between William Powell and myself. We have been friends for many years, ever since the time when he was one of the screen's most vicious villains!

Equally firm is the friendship between Ronald Colman and myself and between Ronald Colman and Bill Powell. In fact, the three of us used to be referred to, I believe, as the Three Musketeers, for we were always out together.

The basis of our friendship lies to a very great extent in our mutual enthusiasm for lawn tennis. Bill Powell and I snatch every available moment for games together. We are able to do so together more than we can with Ronald Colman, because we both work under the same studio roof Bill works for Warners, and I for First National. These are associate companies working separately, but actually in the same studios at Burbank, writes Mr. Richard Barthelmess in the "Film Pictorial."

WILES OF CUPID.

Not even Bill's marriage has affected this companionship, which is rather unusual for a confirmed bachelor who has at last succumbed to the wiles of Cupid. I generally find that when long-standing bachelors do marry, they change completely and cut adrift from all their old friends and pleasures.

I was married before Bill. My first marriage was to Mary Hay who, you may remember, once appeared in pictures with me. But I am afraid it did not last, although our baby by that marriage, Mary Hay, Barthelmess, brought a lot of happiness into our lives. Now I am married to the former Miss Jessica, Sergeant.

When Bill Powell was married, there was great excitement in the film city—especially among those of us who were his friends, for he was the last person in the world we erpected to become a husband.

Milton Sills and I became friends through a misunderstanding at the "premiere" of my picture "The Patent Leather Kid". This was the first picture I made for First National, the company that has employed me ever since.

That was in 1926.

As usual with the first night of a big picture in Los Angeles, it was quite a spectacular affair, with stars speaking through the microphones to the crowds outside, and brilliant lights flooding the cinema. The master of ceremonies happened to be Milton Sills.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he exclaimed, "you will be as glad as I am that Richard Barthelmess has a good picture which

(Continued on page 11.)

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BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR JAPANESE TEXTILES

(Continued from page 3.)

will constitute the cotton demand of the future lie close to the overseas markets which our industry has already established.

NO DUMPING

In viewing of the remarkable strides which Japan has made in her cotton cloth trade with oversea countries, especially with India, there are some observers who think that Japan is dumping her cloth in these markets. There is a mistaken view. To those who may still hold such ideas, I would say with emphasis that the expansion of Papan's cotton industry is due to its own strength, which is the outcome of lower costs of production secured by thorough rationalisation of the industry in every department.

In addition to this general competitive power possessed by our industry, the recent rise in silver value will effect a further increase of her exports to China and other countries whose currencies are based on that metal. Moreover, there is now a world-wide movement for the restoration of silver value in general. If this movement is successful, the purchasing power of all silver using countries will be enormously increased, and there is no reason why Japan's cotton trade with these countries should not be immeasurably improved.

In conclusion, I wish to pay a tribute to all Japanese spinners and those otherwise engaged in the industry. The success that they have so far attained has been due to the fact that in no sense have they been content simply to take the periods of prosperity as their natural due, to be enjoyed without thought for the future. In the best times they have always planned ahead, and even recently, with all the difficulties of world-wide depression and financial stringency, they have gone forward with their programme of rationalisation very often at considerable individual sacrifice. It is this spirit which has made the industry what it is and it is this spirit which, I am confident, guarantees its prosperous future, the spirit enshrined in Carlyle's words which appear at the head of this article.

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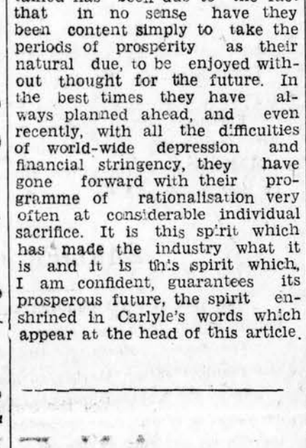
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FILMS HE WILL NOT MAKE

(Continued from page 10.)

will bring him back again to his many friends."

It was—especially for such a perfect master of English as Milton Sills—perhaps a rather badly-worded phrase. At any rate, I mistook his meaning. I thought he was inferring that I had never before made a good picture, and I told everyone so.

POOR PICTURES.

But they all assured me that this was the last thing, in the world that Sills meant. He was attempting to pay me a tribute in that I had remained successful through poor pictures as well as good. It didn't take me long to realise that this was what he really had meant, and I felt rather ashamed of myself that I should have "exploded" to all my acquaintances about what I had taken to be studied insult.

Hollywood, though, will seize upon anything for a practical joke. The result of this misunderstanding, as I afterwards discovered, was that Sills continued to receive ominous warnings that I was on his trail for revenge! Which, to a man of Milton Sills' gentle and kindly disposition, was very embarrassing. He apologised to me for wording his speech so awkwardly.

We laughed, and let it go at that. There was no ill-feeling on either side.

Nevertheless, these warnings continued to reach him!

Nothing happened for some time. Then, when talking pictures came on the scene, I was asked by officials of the First National studio, at which Sills was also working, if I would officiate at the opening of Milton Sills' first talkie, 'The Barker."

It is not often that I make personal appearances. But on this occasion, I agreed to do so, for I had always admired Sills as one of the best actors on the screen —and I had completely forgotten all about that "Patent Leather Kid" incident.

Hollywood, of course, remembered it. And word reached Sills that I was at last going to have my revenge. That explained why, on the first night, poor Sills, always a very sensitive man, looked a physical wreck! As a matter of fact, I paid him the greatest tribute I possibly could. I meant every word I said, for I knew that he deserved it, and I really did admire him both as an artiste and as a man.

'Milton Sills came on to the stage after me, and there were tears in his eyes. From that day until he died, he and I were the closest of friends, and many a time did we laugh over our so-called "feud"!

But this is stepping ahead a little. Let me go back to the time when I was making such films as 'Fury'. I made a picture again with Dorothy Gish later on, entitled "The Bright Shawl," in which Mary Astor made one of her early appearances. Since then, Mary has been in other films with me, including "The Lash." I also appeared with Dorothy again sometime afterwards in "The Beautiful City."

My next picture after 'Fury' was 'Sonny,' and I had for my leading lady the pretty blonde Pauline Garon. By a coincidence, I met Pauline again the other day, when she was paying a flying visit to Hollywood to see her mother.. She has not been seen by English-speaking film fans for some time, although she has a good talkie voice.

She is another of that vast legion of silent stars who make only foreign versions nowadays. She has been appearing in pictures produced at the Joinville Studios in Paris, and will soon be making films for Ufa in Berlin, if present plans materialize.

But she told me that before going to Berlin there is every probability that she will be heard in an English-speaking talkie—and the film will be made in London for the Fox company.

Though, during my career, I have never become associated with any particular leading lady, I seemed continually to find myself playing opposite the energetic and attractive English girl, Dorothy Mackaill. "The Fighting Blade" and "Twenty One," which followed soon after 'Sonny,' were both made with her, and, a short time afterwards, she and Imade "Shore Leave" and "Ranson's Folly."

Dorothy, when I first met her, was incredibly young and girlish. I don't think she could have been more than eighteen when she made "The Fighting Blade" with me, which was produced at the old Fort LEE studio in New York. She was refreshingly natural, totally without poise or any airs, yet delightfully confident of herself.

"I can remember to this day the great amusement she caused by repeatedly yelling out "Hey!" between the scenes, and listening to the echo as it reverberated through the barren old studio.

"Hey!" became the catch-word of the studio. It became as great a craze as 'O.K.' is to-day, and this one vanity everybody 'Heyed!' on the slightest provocation, much to Dot's amusement.

As you may have noticed, I have been remarkably lucky with my leading ladies. Apart from the established players who have appeared in my pictures, I have had many unknown girls who have since zoomed to fame.

Hollywood likes to tell you that if a girl plays opposite me, she will probably become a star herself. Which, of course, is enormously flattering to me. Without wishing to boast, however, I do think that there is a certain amount of truth in this, for I am always careful about the choice of leading ladies.

Lois Moran, Patsy Ruth Miller, Molly O'Day, Barbara Kent, Lina Basquette, Marian Nixon, Loretta girls who have apeared in my Young, Lila Lee, Alice Day and Marian Marsh are a few of the girls who have appeared in my pictures at times when they were cimparitively unknown, and they have nearly all succeeded in keeping at the top of the tree.

"Constance Benett is another who made her talkie debut in a film of mine. This was in 'Son of the Gods,' and it launched her on to greater screen success than ever before.

WEAK STORY

I always give my film friends the advice that I hav acted upon myself—play any kind of part that comes your way; never try to "high-hat" and always try to make a success of your films even if the story is weak.

I have made good films. I have also made bad films. 'Yet not one of my pictures has ever shown a loss." This, I think, is an enviable record, and I am prouder of it than of anything else in my movie career. This was the reason why I voluntarily took a cut in my salary recently.

I realized tha if one man was taking exceptionally high money, it would be difficult, in these days, when money is so scarce, for a film to show a profit. And I wanted to uphold my record. Vain.

"Maybe. Vanity is not as a rule one of my weakness—in fact, everyone has told me time and time again that my self-consciousness and inferiority complex will prove my downfall! But sixteen successful years in Hollywood. I think, rather shows that blatant boastfulness is not essential to film success."

So I have permitted myself

REMOVAL OF PURDAH URGED

Gwaliar Women's Resolution

ALLAHABAD, October 18.

Lady Sarup Rani Hakser presided this week over the third session of the Gwalior Womens' Conference at which resolutions were passed urging the introduction of free and compulsory education, removal of untouchability and Purdah, supporting the Child Marriage Prevention Act and advocating the establishment of centres to teach married men and women modern birth control methods.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE

Sir M. N. R. Chowdry To Preside

ALLAHABAD, October 18.

Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdry, president, Bengal Legislative Council, has been elected to preside at the forthcoming session of the All-India Kayastha Conference to be held at Allahabad during Christmas week.—A.P.

ORRISSA LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

Want One Delegate At R. T. C.

PURI, Oct. 18.

The All-Orissa leaders conference held on 16th October under the Presidency of the Raja of Parlikemadi adopted resolutions thanking the Viceroy for receiving the Oriya deputation and urging the Government to expedite announcement regarding formation of a separate Orissa province. Other resolutions requested the British Government to include one Oriya delegate in the Round Table Conference and urged every member of that Conference to press for the simultaneous annoucement of the separate province of Orissa with the announcement regarding Sind.

Meetings held at Parlakimedi Taluk on 15th at which a resolution was passed urging that the Raja of Parlakimedi should be nominated to the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report dated Sept. 21st:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £139,421,213 on the 21st instant, as compared with £139,292,183 on the previous Wednesday.

Moderate supplies came on offer in the open market and included about £40,000 salved from the s.s. "Egypt". The amounts available during the week were awain taken for the U. S. A. and the Continent.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per fine value of £ ounce	Sterling.
Sept. 22nd	119s/1d.	14s/3.2d.
Sept. 23rd	118s/11d.	14s/3.5d
Sept. 24th	118s/11d.	14s/3.5d.
Sept. 26th	119s/1d.	14s/3.2d.
Sept. 27th	119s/3d.	14s/3.0d
Sept. 28th	119s/5d.	14s/2.7d.
Average	119s/1.3d.	14s/d.2d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 19th instant to mid-day on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£ 999,186
British West Africa	68,474
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	77,369
Brazil	52,880
British India	43,604
Iraq	16,755
New Zealand	9,024
Other countries	11,870
	£1,279,162

EXPORTS.

France	£1,563,287
Netherlands	114,729
U. S. A.	112,102
Poland	12,960
Other countries	5,014
	£1,814,092

Large shipments of gold totalling over £1,400,000 were made from Bombay last week, the s.s. "Malwa" carries £390,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Monroe" £1,041,000 consigned to New York.

SILVER.

Following a general advance in the New York markets, the week opened with an upward movement in silver prices, which, on the 22nd instant rose 3/8d. to 18.1/16d. for cash and 18.3/16d. for two months delivery. The improvement, however, was not maintained, and in the absence of support, quotations declined 5/16d. on the following day to 17 3/4d. and 17.7/8d. for the respective deliveries. Subsequent fluctuations have been very small and the market quiet.

America has shown little interest, but China seems disposed to sell at any advance in prices: the Continent sold moderately, but a measure of support has been given by the Indian Bazaars and speculators.

At the present level, the market is quite steady and there are no indications of any important change at present.

The followng were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 19th instant to mid-day on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£19,740
Aden & Dependencies	6,300
Canada	7,271
British West Africa	6243
Syria	2,800
Iraq	2,237
Other countries	231
	£44,872

EXPORTS.

Poland	£ 69,825
British India	50,061
Germany	5,211
France	3,686
French Possessions in India	1,500
Other countries	3,586
	£133,869

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash	Two months' delivery
Sept. 22nd	18.1/16d.	18,3/16d.
Sept. 23rd	17,3/4d.	17.7/8d.
Sept. 24th	17.11/16d.	17.13/16d.
Sept. 26th	17.13/16d.	17.15/16d.
Sept. 27th	17.11/16d.	17.13/16d.
Sept. 28th	17.3/4d.	17,7/8d.
Average	17.792d.	17,917d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine.)

Sept. 21st	28.
Sept. 22nd	27.7/8
Sept. 23rd	27,3/4
Sept. 24th	27,11/16
Sept. 26th	27.5/8
Sept. 27th	27,1/2

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 22nd instant to the 28th instant was dol. 3.47 and the lowest dol. 3.44-3/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 24th instant consisted of about 116,500,000 ounces in sycee, 240,000,000 dollars and 3,980 silver bars, as compared with 114,000,000 ounces in sycee, 242,500,000 dollars and 4,060 silver bars on the 17th instant.

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NEW MORALITY As The OLD PAGANISM

BISHOP'S SCATHING ATTACK

A Reply To Earl Russell

"The 'new morility is a recrudescence of ancient paganism.

The only novelties about it are its quite unwarranted claim for support from modern science and its invelled attack on the institution of the family.

It stands for complete liberty in sex relationships."

The Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. J. A. Kempthorne) made these statements at the Lichfield Diocesan Conference at Stock-on-Trent, in the course of an outspoken reply to some of the controversial opinions in Mr. Bertrand (Earl) Russell's book, "Marriage and Morals," a summary of which appeared in this paper last week.

Dr. Kempthorne agreed with the Rev. G. E. Newsom, Master of Selwyn College, Camoridge, that the "new morality" was partly explained, though not justified, as a reaction again the popular heresy, widespread in the last generation, that sex was something unclean. We must be thankful that healthier ideas now prevailed.

The physical side of sex was not evil but good, provided that it was not used only for selfish pleasure, but as forming part of a "deep personal relationship, reciprodal dependence, trust and care, rising to the devotion of one life to another."

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

Most Christians had grasped the truth, and among decent people there was surely a growing sense of shame at acquiescence in the double standard which excused orregular sexual indulgence in men while it demanded chastity in women. Mr. Russell, on the other hand, was of opinion that the old ideals of the family were obsolescent, if not obsolete, and that sexual licence was rapidly becoming universal.

Proceeding, the bishop said that Mr. Russell attributed the change to the growth of "civilisation," and especially to the rapid advance of science. His conception of civilsation was pessimistic in the extreme.

There was one poduct of science which certainly made the path of sexual licence easier, said Dr. Kemphorne. He referred to contraceptive device. "There is one lie which I wish to nail to the counter. I recently saw a trade circular which stated that the bishops had 'given their blessing' to the use of contraceptives. That is utterly false.

CONTRACEPTIVES.

The majority of the bishops were not prepared to deny that in certain exceptional circumstances of married life the use of contraceptives might be morally justifiable. But they uttered the gravest warnings as to the danger of their use.

In Mr. Russell's view science lay at the root of modern civilisation, and that civilisation was the deadly foe of old-fashioned morals. He seemed to regard it as a sort of impersonal force, the result of scientific invention, and of the consequent mechanisation of life; it was regardless of values and wholly outside the control of human wills.

"That is a philosophy of despair," declared Dr. Kempthorne. "Science is a good gift of God, but, like other good gifts of God, it may be misused. We need to uphold the beauty and glory of loyal marriage and happy homes. Have that beauty and glory departed?"

THE CURATE LOST THE GAME

But Won The Service

A number of members of a local tennis club attended service at St. Thomas's Church, Southgate (North London area), as the result of a tennis match between one of their members and the curate, the Rev. Frank Eagles.

Mr. Eagles issued a challenge to the club, the prize, if he won, to be that members of the club should attend service.

The challenge was accepted, and Mr. Eagles was beaten, but the members of the club attended in recognition of his "sporting attitude."

COTTON

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INDIA'S CONCESSIONS TO BRITAIN

Chamberlain Admits Ottawa Truth In Commons Debate

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In the course of the debate, in the House of Commons on the Ottawa agreements, Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Ex-chequer) paid a tribute to Sir Atul Chatterjee and the other Indian delegates for the extremely helpful spirit in which they had treated the whole negotiations and the way in which not only in dealing with their own agreements but also with the more general questions discussed at Ottawa they had so frequently made valuable contributions to the conversations.

Under the new arrangements India had given Britain preferences covering no less than twenty-six per cent of her imports.

South Africa had begun to take steps to free itself from the obligations under the German South Africa Treaty, which bound the Union not to give preference to Britain without also extending it to Germany.

—Reuter's Special.

LANSBURY TELLS THE TRUTH

The Indian delegation to Ottawa did not represent the business side of India, declared Mr. Lansbury, following Mr. Chamberlain. The Indian people had not agreed to the Ottawa proposals, because they had never been asked about it. He had received a number of resolutions from Chambers of Commerce and Indian business men protesting against the kind of delegation sent out in their name. He was very doubtful if the arrangements would be accepted by Indians themselves.

LIBERAL THREAT

Ottawa had done nothing for great imperial development, and the National Government had received no mandate for their "fiscal quackery," continued Mr. Lansbury.

Both Mr. Lansbury and Sir Herbert Samuel harped on the international rather than imperial co-operation. The latter feared that Ottawa would eventuallly cost Britain the loss of the friendship of the rest of the world. When the Liberals returned to Parliamentary power they would consider themselves free to seek modification or repeal of the provisions by which the agreements ran for five years instead of being subject to six months' notice. —Reuter.

Mr. Lansbury who voiced Indian protest against Ottawa Agreement in the Commons debate.

PREMIER'S DENIAL

Winding up on the first day of the Ottawa debate, Mr. MacDonald denied that the Government broke any of their election pledges by the Ottawa agreements. He declined to accept Sir Herbert Samuel's amendment that the agreements should be subject to six months' notice and declared that Ottawa was a part of British policy and finance.

The debate was rather colourless, the House seemed to realise that nothing could stay the ratification of the agreements.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBELAIN ON OTTAWA ACHIEVEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The full-dress debate, which is scheduled to last three days, on the Government motion to give effect to the Ottawa agreements was initiated by the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons. The Chancellor declared that if the agreements increased the prosperity of the united British Empire that would be our best contribution to the restoration of world prosperity. He cited as instances of danger-points which were gradually reached in Empire history the possibility of the cementing of Canada-American financal relations and the anxiety in the United Kingdom regarding the German-South African treaty. The final unanimous resolution of the Ottawa Conference showed that those dangerous tendencies had been altered, and better understanding of one another's difficulties established between parts of the Empire, and there had been recognition of the prospect of closer trade relationship which would generally benefit the Empire.

India had recognised for the first time the principle of Imperial Preference. South Africa had begun steps for the revision of the German Treaty.

Mr. Chamberlain welcomed the fact that the Argentine producers had agreed to work the mutton and lamb scheme. Ottawa, he concluded, must be judged by broad tendencies.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA-ENGLAND AIRMAIL SERVICE

Report Against Offer Of Dutch Co.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 18.

The Federal Inter-departmental committee investigating proposals for the Australia-England air mail service has reported against the Dutch Company's offer to take mails without subsidy, and has recommended modification of the offer of three Australian cmpanies to establish a service linking up with the Imperial Airways either at Singapore or Karachi.

It is understood that the report compares British commercial air speeds and machine designs unfavouably with foreign services.—Reuter.

FROM LONDON TO PARIS IN 85 MINUTES

Latest Air Flight Record

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In 85 minutes from London to Paris—this is the latest record established yesterday by an Imperial Airways liner flying at an average speed of 159 miles per hour.—Reuter's Special.

AIR MAILS

KARACHI, Oct. 19.

The outward air mail for London left Karachi at 8-45 this morning.

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

The airmail which left Kararhi on October 12 was delivered in on October 18.

ENGINE-TROUBLE IN LINER

350 Passengers Held Up

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Three hundred and fifty passengers, due to sail for New York, are held up at Southampton owing to engine-trouble in the White Star Liner "Olympic," and will be transferred to the new motor ship "Georgic", sailing on Saturday. Engineers discovered the defect before the "Olympic" arrived at Southampton, and worked at high pressure, but were unable to complete the repairs bf a narrow margin.

COTTON TRADES DISPUTE

Statement Of Joint Conference

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Progress has been made towards the solution of the cotton trades dispute. A joint conference of operatives and employers issued a statement of the difficulties confronting the conference. The removed operatives submitted a proposal on the question of wage reduction to which the employers' reply was received this morning.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY BURDEN OF GENEVA WORK

Cause Of Mr. Henderson's Resignation

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. Henderson's resignation of the leadership of the Labour Party is due to heavy burden of his work in Geneva, and as Secretary and Treasurer of the Labour Party.

A party meeting will be held shortly, and it is expected that Mr. Lansbury will be chosen leader.—Reuter.

20 POLICEMEN INJURED

Unemployed Demonstrations In London

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Thirty-two arrests were made in South London unemployed demonstrations, last night. Several windows, shops and tram-cars were smashed along with some looting. All was quiet at 11 at night. Twenty policemen have been placed on the sick-list as a result of injuries.—Reuter's Special.

WORKLESS MEN CHARGED

Demonstration Sequel

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Unemployed demonstrations against the "means test" for relief which had led to sporadic disturbances in various parts of the country lately, reached their climax in London this evening Thousands of unemployed from all parts of London assembled at Southwark, intending to march to the County Hall as a protest against, test, but they found their way barred by a large force of police, foot and mounted. The disappointed demonstrators hooted and stoned the police, who repeatedly baton-charged and dispersed the demonstrators, a number of whom sustained minor injuries.

Several arrests were made—Reuter.

FILM PRODUCER ON WORLD FLIGHT

(Special Cable.)

SYDNEY, Oct. 18.

The American film producer Loew has started from Wyndham in Orion monoplane piloted by Captain Dickson on a world flight via Bima, Shanghai, India and London.

PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA

Judgment Reserved On Revivification Scheme

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

When the discussions on the revivification scheme of the Peoples Bank of Northern India, as approved by a meeting of the bank depositors and shareholders, was resum.. before the special bench consisting of Justices Tekchand and Jailal, Lala Harkishenlal's counsel told the court that his client would be able to pay the first instalment of twelve-half per cent by the 5th of January, 1933, failing which legal steps may be taken against him, if the bank so desired.

The counsel for certain ex-employees and employees of the bank, submitted that the provident fund now with the bank, should be considered as trust money, and be returned when demanded. The shareholders from Hoshiarpur submitted that "Any shareholder who has not paid his full share of the call-money, should not be entitled to be a member of the Board of Directors." The court reserved judgment.—A. P.

Ahmedabad—Four Sindhis have been ar ted in connection with the scuffle between Thakardas on the one side and Sindhis on the other in Budhtal village near Ahmedabad.

It appears that the Thakardas resented the employment of Sindhis as village chowkidars by the Patidars, and as a result both the parties came to clash—A. P.

S. AHMAD STICKS TO SPARATE ELECTORATES

ALLAHABAD, October 18.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad interviewed said:—

"The Lucknow Conference has made absolutely no change in our programme. We are where we were on January 1, 1929, when the All-India Muslim Conference passed the resolution which is justly regarded as the Magna Charta of Muslim India. The Lucknow Conference was not representative of our community and leading Muslim political organisations refused to attend it. Muslim leaders of India left it severely alone. The resolution passed by it has made confusion worse confounded and separate electorate has been sacrificed in order to secure unanimity on the other thirteen points.

"Separate electorate is vital to our political existence at the present juncture and Muslims cannot give it up. When the relations between the two communities have improved, when trust and confidence have been created, Muslims are bound under the terms of the Prime Minister's decision, to consider at the end of ten years whether any other system of election should be adopted in place of the present arrangements, which an overwhelming majority of Muslims wish to retain. I am not prepared to give up separate electorates, nor I am sure, will Muslims consent to do so."

"POSITION STRENGTHENED."

Dr. Khan feels that their position has not been impaired in the least. On the other hand, it has been tremendously strengthened, as the absence of leading Muslims from the Lucknow Conference is an eloquent commentary on the representative character of the conference. The main resolution, he says, is utterly useless for practical purposes. How, he asks, can Pandit Malaviya or any other Hindu leaders deliver the goods on behalf of the Sikhs in the Punjab and Europeans in Bengal? If Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is prepared to give out of Hindu seats in the Punjab and Bengal a sufficient number to Muslims in those provinces to enable them to maintain their proportion according to population in their respective legislatures; if specific proposals are made to this effect, there is not a single Muslim who would not be prepared to discuss the question with him.

Dr. Khan is insistent that Muslims stick to their demands and are not prepared to make the least change. The Lucknow Conference, he further affirms, has failed completely in modifying Muslim demands and Muslims are as united as they are strong and keen in keeping the resolution of 1929. I am sure, that the joint meeting of the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League, which is going to be held very soon, will show conclusively that our community is not prepared to agree to the least change in our demands, nor to give up separate electorates.—A.P.

EMPIRE STUDENTS AT OXFORD

Admission To Status And Privileges Of Senior Students

LONDON, Oct. 19.

To meet the increasing needs of dominion and colonial students, who have not taken degrees at Oxford, the authorities decided that any Empire students may be admitted to the status and privileges of senior students of the university, provided those students were of approved universities, and had completed at least three years' course of studies leading to medicine degree and passed all examinations incidental to the course.

It was also decided to amend the conditions under which Indian university students may be admitted to the status of senior students.—Reuter's Special.

CITY COTTON TRADE RESUMED

Release Of Detained Comrades Assured

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Free and unrestricted trading was resumed at the Cotton Brokers' Association in Sheikh Memon Street after midday to-day.

This throwing open of the market after a long time was preceded by an address by Mr. Pyarilal, ex-private secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, to the brokers.

FIRST TRANSACTION.

Among those present in the cotton ring when business was resumed were Mr. Boages and Mr. Philon, representatives of British firms which were formerly on the boycott list, Mr. Jagjiwandas Dossabhai, Mr. Begraj Gupta, Mr. Amritlal L. Khokani, Mr. Laxmichand Khokani, Mr. Jamnadas Hadukia, Mr. Juvermal Sarupchand and Seth Shivprasad Nemani, prominent cotton brokers.

European cotton brokers were present in the ring and the first transaction was put through. Mr. Jagjiwan Dosabhai, Vice-President of the Cotton Brokers' Association and Mr. Boyagis of Langley and Co., were the parties to this transaction.

EARLIER OPTIMISM

Our special correspondent sent earlier in the day the following report from the cotton market in Sheikh Memon Street:-

The hopes entertained that free trading will be resumed in the Bombay cotton market at noon to-day, were not realised.

It would appear, however, that efforts are being made to arrive at a compromise regarding the release of the four cotton merchants arrested at Sewree a week ago and it is considered likely that the market may be declared open for unrestricted trading shortly after mid-day.

When the bell rang at 12 noon to-day at the Association in Sheikh Memon Street, there was no response. The brokers stayed out and business was not resumed. The ready market at Sewree also remained idle.

COMPROMISE.

The hitch has arisen owing to the fact that the Police Commissioner has definitely told the representatives of the cotton trade that the release of the merchants detained under the Ordinance before resumpiion of normal trading was out of the question.

Attempts are now being made to persuade the pro-Congress section of the brokers to agree to a compromise regarding the release of the detenus.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

League Founded In Ireland

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A message from Dublin says that the first public meeting of the Indian Irish Independence League was held at Mansion House under the chairmanship of Mr. Tom Kelly, an ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin. An executive committee was appointed, including Madam MacBride. (president), Mr. I. K. Yajnik, (secretary), Mr. Sean MacBride and Mrs. Despard.

Madam MacBride has addressed a letter to Mr. V. J. Patel at New York announcing the founding of the League and stating that money during the first six months will have to be supplied from India, after which the League will be self-supportiny.—Reuter.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons that he had accepted an invitation to preside at the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE?

Herriot's Visit Sequel

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Paris.—The rumour that M. Herriot is visiting Spain to conclude an agreement with the Spnnish Government for a possible temporary occupation of the Balearic Islands by France in the event of a threat of war with Germany or Italy is declared by wellinformed circles as absolutely baseless.

It is emphasised that the visit is purely one of courtesy.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Madrid.—Senor Zulueta, (Foreign Minister), made a statement in the Cortes that M. Herriot's visit was merely a demonstration of Franco-Spanish friendship.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Brussels.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to the Liberal members being dissatisfied with a financial reconstruction scheme prepared by M. Renkin, the Premier and Finance Minister.—Reuter.

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